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1914

**GLEN SAINT MARY
NURSERIES**

**GLEN SAINT MARY
FLORIDA**

Terms of Business

Location.—Main office and Nurseries at Glen Saint Mary, Baker County, Florida, on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, thirty miles west of Jacksonville. Branch office and Nurseries at Winter Haven, Polk County, Florida.

Long-Distance Telephone and Western Union Telegraph office in our office.

Glen Saint Mary is our freight, express and telegraph station.

Invitations to Visitors.—We take pleasure in showing our stock to persons wishing to purchase; if notified in time, will meet visitors at the station on arrival.

No Agents.—We employ no agents, and have no connection with any other nursery. Trees sold to dealers must be resold by them upon their own responsibility. We are responsible only to parties purchasing direct from our Nurseries.

Club Orders.—Neighbors can sometimes club together and have one of their number place orders for all, thus often securing lower prices on account of large number of trees ordered.

Minimum Orders.—We do not care to accept orders amounting to less than \$2.

Applying Prices.—Five, fifty and five hundred trees of one class, at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, purchaser's selection from varieties of one fruit having a common price. For instance, fifty or more peaches, in one or more varieties, would come at the hundred rate, and five hundred or more at the thousand rate. The foregoing does not apply to badly assorted orders, or to long lists made up of a few each of many varieties.

Terms Cash with order, if for immediate shipment. Orders for trees to be held for some weeks after the shipping season opens should also be accompanied by full payment. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season 25 per cent down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens. We do not care to ship trees C. O. D.

Remittances.—To secure safety and prompt acceptance, remittances should be made by Bank Draft, Express or Post-Office Money Order, Registered Letter, or Prepaid Express.

Method of Shipment.—Shipping directions should be plainly written, and we urge our customers, in all cases, to use our order sheets. We shall be pleased to forward additional ones upon application. Kindly indicate whether shipment is to be made by freight, express or mail. When method of shipment is left to us, or when no directions are given, we will ship according to our best judgment, by such means as we believe to be in the best interests of our customers.

Our stock is well and carefully packed in paper-lined boxes and bales. For this, no extra charge is made, and neither time nor expense is spared in packing the trees in such shape that they will open up in good, fresh condition.

Transportation at Purchaser's Risk and Expense.—All transportation charges are to be paid by the purchaser, and our responsibility ceases upon delivery, in good order, to forwarding companies; claims for losses or damages must be made upon the latter. We will, however, start a tracer for delayed shipments, if notified, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, or recovery in case of damage or loss.

Shipping by Mail.—In ordering trees or plants for shipment by mail, add 25 per cent to the list price on the smallest size given, to cover cost of packing and postage. We cannot guarantee trees to come up to size specified in list, as only very small specimens can be sent in this way.

Time of Shipment.—Unless instructed otherwise, orders received during the shipping season will be forwarded as soon after their receipt as possible, and orders booked in advance will be shipped as soon as may be after the shipping season opens.

The Shipping Season.—November to March for all trees and plants. Citrus trees can, however, be shipped at any season of year, but summer shipments must be by express.

Selecting Varieties suited to locality is of the first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by ourselves than by purchasers. We are always glad to aid our customers in their selections, when so desired, and will, upon request, cheerfully furnish additional information in regard to the adaptability or desirability of particular varieties.

Substitution.—We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they generally wish us to substitute, to the best of our judgment, in case any varieties or sizes ordered are exhausted. We, therefore, substitute when necessary, unless instructed to the contrary.

Printed Labels attached with brass wire to everything sent out.

We Guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. Our liability under the foregoing guaranty is limited in amount to the original price received.

Claims.—If, by any possibility, errors should occur, they will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.



MAIN OFFICE BUILDING

ESTABLISHED 1882

INCORPORATED 1907

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY

G. L. TABER	<i>President and Treasurer</i>
H. HAROLD HUME	<i>Vice-President and Secretary</i>
W. P. JERNIGAN	<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>
W. B. MATHIS	<i>Field Manager</i>
R. L. WOLFE	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
A. TYLER	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
H. E. CORNELL	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>

1914

Address Correspondence to Main Office

GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

BRANCH NURSERIES AND OFFICE AT WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

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Teams ready to go to the fields on a busy day in packing season. Packing-House on the left.

Foreword



Presenting our Catalogue for 1914 to our customers, we do so with the full confidence that the stock of trees and shrubs of various kinds which we offer will give the planter the very best of satisfaction. Of this we could not be so certain were it not for the fact that all the stock which we furnish is grown under the best possible conditions of soil, moisture and climate, by men who have made nursery work in all its details, both practical and scientific, a life-long study.

Our nursery work receives the advantage of the best care and the widest range of knowledge that it is possible to apply to it. It is not with us a side issue, not an adjunct to any other line of work,—it has our undivided attention. We grow what we sell, we give our whole time and attention to the details of our work, and the results are a source of great satisfaction to us and at the same time of the very highest benefit to our customers.

The past season has been a particularly favorable one for the growth of nursery trees, and we are in position to offer our customers stock of our usual high-quality standard. It has been necessary greatly to increase our production to keep up with the increased demand.

However, it is not to the growing of the stock alone that we have given such particular attention. After the trees are grown, they must be dug and packed, and this phase of the work has likewise received years of most careful study. Our equipment for handling nursery stock is unsurpassed, and the methods employed are such that the interests of the planter are safeguarded in every detail.

It is this service, added to the high quality of the stock itself, that has made the reputation of the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries. To give our customers some idea of this important part of our work, we have devoted the following four pages to details of our methods. These details are of the utmost importance, as they fill the gap between the trees and shrubs in our nurseries and the same trees and shrubs in the hands of the planter.

Knowing that our quality stock, and the way in which it is handled, will give the results you desire, we invite your patronage.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.

Glen Saint Mary, Florida

G. L. TABER, *President*

How Glen Saint Mary Trees are Handled and Directions for Planting



Digging a Pecan tree

While we give every attention possible to the growing of our nursery stock, we have always realized that the proper handling of these trees, in digging and packing, is an item of equal importance. However good a tree may be, it is worthless unless it is dug, packed and handled properly. To this branch of the work we have given most particular care, and the methods now employed by us are the result of years of careful study of the subject. Every detail connected with the handling of our stock has been standardized, as nearly as can be, and these standards are carefully followed. Only by the combination of effort directed to the production of the best that can be grown, with infinite attention to detail in the handling of the trees, can our customers' interests be served. It is a part of our nursery work, unknown to the purchaser, but it is this unknown service, together with care in growing, that gives our stock the quality for which it is noted.

Handling Orders

All orders as they are received are acknowledged to the purchaser and transferred to packing-house order sheets. These sheets show not only the several items which make up the order, grades, number, etc., but also complete shipping details and instructions for packing. All of this work is handled by the office force.

When an order is to go out, the sheet covering it is sent to the label-room, where the labels covering the stock required are "written up." Each label shows in plain print the name of the variety, to which is added in pencil the number of trees and the grade. The order sheet is then sent to the packing-house, and the labels are turned over to the digging foremen. By them they are attached to each tree or bundle of trees in the field, and they remain attached until the stock reaches the planter. In the nursery rows all varieties are plainly marked



View in Persimmon Orchard planted with our trees



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Introductory Notes



A bundle of fine Roses

with printed stakes, and, in the growing and handling of the stock, every possible precaution is taken to keep it true to name.

Digging the Trees

However good a tree may be, it can easily be spoiled in digging and, while a certain proportion of the roots must necessarily be left in the earth, yet the tree should be taken up in such a way that its chances of successful transplanting are not impaired. Our trees are dug by trained men, provided with the best tools for the purpose, and under the direction of foremen who understand this important line of work. The men are paid by the day, not at so much per tree, and importance is placed on care, not on speed. To pay men by the piece is to invite carelessness in digging.

All trees and plants are freshly dug for each order, as we deem it essential to start the work of filling every order with good, fresh stock. The plan of bringing into the packing-house, fresh trees for each order is a very important one for the planter. Our rule is: Trees freshly dug, freshly packed, promptly shipped.

Hauling Trees to Packing-House

As soon as the trees are dug they are loaded directly on special wagons used for the purpose, and the roots are promptly covered with canvas covers to protect them from sun and wind. If a wagon is not on hand at once, the trees are placed in small piles and the roots covered with earth. We recognize the fact that undue exposure of the roots impairs the vitality of the trees.



Load of orange trees going into Packing-house

Packing-Houses

The packing-house at Glen Saint Mary measures 70 x 220 feet, while the one at Winter Haven is 60 x 100 feet. They are provided with every convenience for rapid, careful work and a complete water-system is installed to keep the roots moist. In the packing-house the trees are completely protected from wind and sun.



Section of Packing-house—Bale-packers at work

Packing-House Methods

The packing-houses are in charge of competent foremen, who alone are responsible for every detail of work done by their assistants and packers. The trees are delivered along one side in the packing-house, pruned and defoliated (where necessary), and then assembled for each order before packing. During the process of pruning and assembling, the trees are carefully inspected by the packing-house inspector, whose duty it is to pass upon the quality of each tree, shrub or plant sent out. It is not too much to say that fully ten per cent of all the trees we grow are discarded from one cause or another, so rigidly are they inspected. Every doubtful tree is a "cull."

Checking

When an order is assembled, all the items which go to make it up are carefully checked against the packing-house order sheet to make certain that the order is complete in every detail of number, grade and variety. The original labels attached to the trees in the field are left on the trees and go to the planter.

Packing Materials

Burlap, straw, paper, twine, lumber, excelsior and cypress shingle sawdust, the best the markets afford for the purpose, are used in very large quantities in packing. Each of these



Checking an order

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Introductory Notes

has been tested until we have proved that it is of the quality best suited to the work. Our boxes are made under our direct supervision, of thin cypress, which material is light, strong and well adapted to the purpose. All packing is done in cypress sawdust and excelsior, no material to rot, heat or decay, and the sawdust holds moisture indefinitely. We have kept delicate budwood and cuttings in this same material for six months and more in perfect condition. All boxes are paper-lined to prevent moisture from escaping. All bales are paper-lined, the roots being protected with an abundance of packing material, and outside covered with burlap. The tops of all bales are protected either with broom-sedge straw, the best possible material for the purpose, or, if the bale is of such shape that this cannot be used, then with excelsior and burlap.



Making boxes

Packing Bales and Boxes

Our packing is done by skilled packers, men who have had years of training in this special line of nursery work, and all packing is done with the idea in mind of having the trees and plants reach their destination in good condition. The moisture in the packing material is carefully watched. Can we pack trees for long-distance shipment? One of our customers in Nairobi, East Africa, to whom we made a shipment on December 4, wrote under date of April 19: "The trees arrived in good condition. They are set out and 100 per cent are growing. This I consider remarkable. I am exceedingly well pleased." Not only once, but many, many times have we accomplished this difficult task, and the rule with all shipments is that they go through in the best of condition. Even to shipments to nearby points we give more than extra care, because delays in transit sometimes occur.



Packed box, ready for excelsior at one end and the folding up of the paper lining

Our shipping department is in charge of men who are well posted on railroad and express rates, and every effort is made to serve our customers' interests. When shipments are delayed, we are always ready to give what help we can toward hurrying them forward.

Shipping

Directions for Planting

The land on which trees are to be set should be thoroughly prepared before planting. Too frequently this important matter is neglected or poorly done, but it pays to give particular attention to this part of the work. It is easier to put the land in good condition before planting than after, and, if the trees are to bring the results desired, it must be done at some time. Generally it is best to clear the land a year in advance of planting, then grow a crop of cowpeas or velvet beans and turn it back into the soil in advance of planting. Good results may be secured without this, but it is a good plan to follow whenever possible. On some soils it is advisable to use lime before planting.



Load of boxes and bales on the way to the station



Delivering trees at the station

Staking

After the land has been well plowed, harrowed and leveled, a 3- or 4-foot stake should be set where each tree is to stand. Laths make good stakes for this purpose. While a number of different plans may be used in spacing the trees, it is usually best to set them in squares or in rectangles (spaced a little farther apart one way than the other).

Planting Distances

The distance apart at which the trees should be set depends upon the character of the soil, the moisture it

contains, the kind of trees and the ideas of the planter. Usually they should be given a goodly distance. A table of usual planting distances is given on the inside back cover page.



Heeling-in Peach trees

Care of Trees on Arrival

When the trees arrive, if everything is in readiness, they may be taken directly to the field and set out. If the number is large, or there is any delay, it is usually best to open up the boxes or bales and heel-in the trees. This is done by digging a trench deep enough to accommodate the roots nicely, straight down on one side, sloping out to the ground-level on the other. In this trench place the roots, the tops in slanting position. Cover the roots well with earth, see to it that the earth is well scattered and packed among the roots, use some water, and cover the tops with packing material, straw or grass, to shade them. From this heeling-in place they may be taken out as needed for planting, and carefully protected from the sun with damp burlap until placed in the holes.

Digging Holes—Fertilizers

It is best to dig the holes just in advance of planting. If dug some time ahead of planting they may dry out, lose their moisture and the walls of the holes, in some soils, become baked and hard. The holes should be made 6 inches wider and deeper than necessary to accommodate the roots. Place the top-soil in a pile by itself when the holes are dug. Commercial fertilizer analyzing about 6 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 per cent ammonia and 6 per cent potash may be used at the rate of one pound per tree, thoroughly mixed with the top-soil in filling in around the roots. We do not recommend the use of stable manure in the holes, though on pecans, persimmons, roses and ornamentals in general, it may be used to advantage as a mulch after planting.



Root-pruning Grapefruit trees



Pruning tops of Grapefruit trees

Pruning

Some kinds of nursery trees must be pruned before shipping. Others are not pruned. It is a safe rule with practically all plants that the tops should be cut back before planting. We are willing to do this for our customers upon request. Any broken roots should be trimmed off before the trees are set.

Setting the Trees

Set the trees at the same depth as they stood in the nursery rows. The exact point can be determined by the earth-marks, or the "collar." Citrus trees, particularly, are very much injured by too deep planting, and it is a safe rule with all trees and shrubs to set them a little higher than they grew, rather than lower. Spread out the roots carefully by hand and pack the earth well around them.

When the hole is three-quarters filled up, pack thoroughly with the feet. It is important that the soil be packed very tightly about the roots. More trees are lost from loose packing than from any other cause. After packing thoroughly, and before the hole is quite filled up, pour in water, especially if the soil is dry. As the water sinks down into the earth, it helps to pack the soil in all the small corners among the roots. When the water has sunk away, fill up the balance of the hole, pack again with the feet, straighten up the tree and level off. If the weather and soil are dry it is often an excellent plan to bank up around the tree with dry soil. This prevents evaporation of moisture from the tree, keeps it steady in the ground, and is a great protection. This bank can be removed later on after it has served its purpose. During the winter, banking is a good protection against frost.



Planting a shade tree



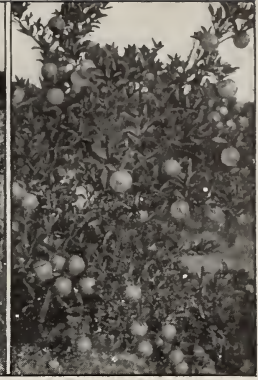
One of our 2-year-old Grapefruit trees, eleven months after planting, in the grove of Mr. John H. Derby, Rockledge, Florida



Valencia Oranges



Citrus Trees in Nursery



Ruby Oranges

Citrus Fruits

In planting Citrus Fruits, three things are of primary importance—soil, climate and trees.

Good judgment must be exercised in the selection of a location, that the trees may be set in ideal surroundings, for no amount of expense and labor will overcome unsuitable conditions. Prepare the soil well; this is easier done before than after planting.

Having selected a good soil and a suitable location, it is essential that good trees be procured. These should be well grown, with clean, smooth trunks, not stunted nor bark-bound, but vigorous, thrifty trees. They should be free from insects and diseases, carefully dug and carefully packed, so as to reach the planter in good condition. Given the right sort of care, and planted properly in well-prepared soil, this is the kind of tree which will give the best results.

In addition to all this, the trees must be "true to name," for no one can tell until they come into bearing whether they are or not, and success or failure depends on their genuineness. In growing our trees, we spare no expense in producing the best that can be grown. We produce trees to fill the conditions set forth above. Our constant aim is to secure quality, for the purchase of cheap, poorly grown, mixed trees is the most expensive investment that can be made. It is not the cost of trees that counts, but the expense of planting and after care.

Unless otherwise instructed, all Citrus trees are trimmed ready for planting before shipping.

Sour Orange, Grapefruit and Rough Lemon Stocks

For general planting in Citrus districts, Sour Orange stock will be found most satisfactory. It is adapted to a wide range of soil conditions but does best on the heavier soils containing a goodly supply of moisture. Its habit of developing a deep root-system, its thrifty, vigorous growth, its hardiness, its immunity from foot-rot and the quality of fruit produced by trees budded on it, are strong points in its favor.

Rough Lemon stock produces a very strong growth of bud placed upon it. It is recommended for localities where lack of moisture or trying soil conditions render the use of Sour stock inadvisable. It cannot be recommended for colder sections.

This season we are in position to furnish a considerable quantity of Duncan and Marsh Seedless Grapefruit budded on seedling grapefruit stock. For some conditions it is a good stock to use.

Varieties on Sour Orange and Rough Lemon

Boone's Early, Carleton, Dugat, Enterprise Seedless, Hart's Late, Homosassa, Jaffa, King, Madam Vinous, Magnum Bonum, Mediterranean Sweet, Nonpareil, Old Vini, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, Tangerine, Valencia Late Pamelos; Washington Navel Oranges; Duncan, Hall's Silver Cluster, McCarty, Marsh Seedless, Pernambuco, Triumph, Kenedy and Villa Franca Lemons.

PRICES ON ORANGES—On Sour Orange and Rough Lemon Stocks.

	Each	to	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00	\$320 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 00	45 00	420 00
4 to 5 feet.....	75	6 50	60 00	550 00
5 to 7 feet.....	85	7 50	70 00	650 00
2-year.....	1 25	11 50	100 00	

THE LUE GIM GONG ORANGE

INTRODUCED BY
GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



*This Orange is revolutionizing the growing of Oranges in Florida
and adjacent Citrus regions (see page 12)*



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Citrus Fruits

Trees on *Citrus trifoliata* Stock

Citrus trifoliata is the hardiest species of Citrus known in this country. It is deciduous, grows well in the open ground as far north as Washington, D. C., and withstands temperatures of 15 degrees below zero and lower.

It has become of great importance as a stock for Citrus trees of all kinds. Varieties budded on it are made hardier because of its dormant and hardy character, and the fruit is of exceedingly fine quality, ripening two or three weeks earlier than if budded on other stocks. It has been claimed that it dwarfs the trees budded upon it, but the tests of years in our test-groves have not proven this to be so except in the case of a few varieties. For the Satsuma Orange, it is the only stock to use.

Citrus trifoliata is adapted for planting on alluvial lands, clay lands, soils underlaid with clay, and those which naturally contain plenty of moisture or to which water can be applied by irrigation. It should not be planted on high, dry, sandy lands lacking in moisture. On such soils it is a failure.

Seedlings can be used as a hedge, and it forms an impenetrable barrier to man or beast, and, with proper care, can be made rabbit-proof.

Varieties on *Citrus trifoliata* Stock

We do not attempt to propagate all our varieties on *Citrus trifoliata*, and carry only a select list of those varieties which our experience has proven will give satisfaction on this stock. Our list of varieties is as follows, though we can supply a few trees of nearly all varieties in our list on special request: Carleton, Double Imperial Navel, Dugat, Hart's Late, Homosassa, Jaffa, King, Madam Vinous, Magnum Bonum, Mandarin, Mediterranean Sweet, Nonpareil, Old Vini, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, Satsuma, Tangerine, Valencia Late, Washington Navel Oranges; Duncan, McCarty, Pernambuco Pomelos; Kenedy, Ponderosa, Villa Franca Lemons, and Kumquats.

PRICES ON SATSUMA AND OTHER ORANGES—On *Citrus trifoliata* Stock.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$27 00	\$240 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00	320 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 00	45 00	420 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	55 00	520 00
5 to 7 feet.....	75	7 00	65 00	600 00
2-year.....	90	8 50	80 00	750 00
3-year.....	1 15	11 00	100 00	850 00

PRICES ON CITRUS TRIFOLIATA SEEDLINGS.

8 to 12 inches.....	15	1 00	7 00	30 00
1 to 2 feet.....	20	1 50	10 00	50 00
2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	12 00	70 00

For prices on Pomelos, Lemons and Kumquats, see under those fruits.

ORANGES

In order of ripening, varieties may be arranged about as follows: *Very early*—Boone's Early, Satsuma. *Early*—Dugat, Enterprise Seedless, Nonpareil, Parson Brown. *Medium*—Homosassa, Jaffa, Madam Vinous, Magnum Bonum, Old Vini, Pineapple, Ruby, Tangerine, Washington Navel. *Late*—Mediterranean Sweet. *Very late*—Lue Gim Gong, Hart's Late, King, Valencia Late. Blood markings do not appear till late in the season. Some varieties hang on the tree and improve in quality after they first become marketable.

Boone (Boone's Early). Medium size; good quality. One of the most valuable extremely early varieties. Unlike most early varieties, it colors up as soon as ripe.

Carleton. Round or somewhat oval, with smooth, bright skin; juicy and of high quality Early; seedless. Originated in the grove of Mr. Albert Carleton, Wauchula, Fla., from whom we secured our original buds.

Dugat. This variety has been grown in

southern Texas for several years, where it is highly esteemed as one of the hardiest varieties and of excellent quality.

Double Imperial Navel. A medium-sized, round Navel Orange, with smooth, bright golden yellow skin; juicy and of excellent quality. It usually has a few seeds, 4 to 6. This variety has fruited so well on *Citrus trifoliata* stock that we are now propagating it on this stock. It has proved very hardy. Ripens in November.



Citrus Fruits



Pineapple Oranges

Enterprise Seedless (Starke Seedless). Size medium; quality fine; seedless, or nearly so. Tree vigorous and productive. Early.

Hart (Hart's Late). Of medium size; round or slightly oval; smooth; very solid and heavy, the flesh being very firm; quality good; peel of lightest cast; few seeds. The tree is very strong, spreading and a vigorous grower; prolific; the foliage is distinct; but few thorns. Ripens in April. Hangs on the tree in good condition until midsummer.

Homosassa. Size about medium; round, somewhat flattened; very heavy; color bright; skin very smooth, thin, tough and dense; pulp fine, sweet and juicy; flavor full, vinous and sprightly; membranes covering segments of pulp thin and small in quantity. Keeps and carries well. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Jaffa. Medium to large; peel thin; pulp melting, scarcely any fiber; juicy, rich and of exquisite flavor. In quality unsurpassed, being one of the four or five varieties which head the list in all competitions. The fruit remains on

the tree in prime condition for a long period. Tree a strong, upright grower of distinct habit, practically thornless; a prolific bearer when it has attained sufficient size to hold good crops.

King. Very large, flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments; color orange-red; skin tough, but general appearance fine; its high and peculiar aromatic flavor is very agreeable; it has few seeds; flesh deep red-orange, juicy, meaty; inner lining of rind and membranes bright buff. Tree upright; strong grower; quite thorny. March, April and May; keeps in good condition even later.

Lue Gim Gong. For description of this new and meritorious variety, see page 12.

Madam Vinous. Medium to large; skin smooth and thin; quality fine. One of the best of the numerous good varieties from the Indian River section of Florida. Ripens midseason.

Magnum Bonum. Size large to very large; flattened; color light, clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; color of flesh light; grain very fine, tender and melting; fruit heavy and juicy; excellent shipper; quality best. Prolific and vigorous.

Mandarin. Medium size, flattened; deep yellow; skin thin; segments loosely adherent; flesh dark orange-yellow, spicy and aromatic. Although largely superseded in Florida by King, Satsuma and Tangerine, yet in southern Louisiana the Mandarin is still planted as one of the most profitable sorts.

Mediterranean Sweet (Sanford's). Large size; smooth rind; quality good. Ripens late. One of the best of General Sanford's introductions.

Nonpareil. Size medium to slightly larger, somewhat flattened; grain fine, pulp melting and tender; juice subacid and vinous; quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific. A very desirable early variety.

Old Vini (Beach No. 4). Medium, slightly flattened; color dark orange; pulp melting; juice subacid; pleasant sprightly quality.

Parson Brown. Size medium, round - or slightly oblong; peel smooth, texture fine; quality good. Keeps and ships well. One of the best of the early varieties. Begins to ripen in October.

Pineapple. A most excellent variety, which has, during recent years, attained and very justly so, a great amount of prominence. The tree is a very strong, upright grower; prolific. Fruit medium to large; peel thin but tough, very smooth and bright; heavy, juicy and of excellent quality. We consider this one of the best round Oranges, and recommend it as one of the most profitable sorts for extensive planting.

Citrus Fruits

Ruby. Medium size, nearly round; skin thin but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood-red; often the entire pulp gets ruby-red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. Ruby is the best of the blood Oranges, and its eating quality is good before the markings show. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer. We esteem this one of the most valuable varieties for general planting.

Tangerine (Dancy's). One of the well-known "kid-glove" Oranges; belongs to the Mandarin group. Flat, small to medium; skin separates

freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic, rich; deep red. A particularly good grower and very prolific. December, January and February.

Valencia Late. A very late and very prolific variety of fine quality. Season May and June, but fruit will sometimes hang on trees till August or September. Fruit of good size, oval or round; juicy and tender. (See page 7.)

Washington Navel. Like other Navels, bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the summit or blossom end of the fruit; this protuberance is not so prominent as in some varieties of Navel Orange. The fruit is large to very large, somewhat oval; flesh meaty, tender, sweet and highly flavored; an exceptionally luscious fruit.

The Satsuma Orange

The Satsuma is undoubtedly the hardiest known variety of edible Orange, and this in connection with its early ripening and fine quality makes it an exceedingly valuable sort. The trees are drooping and spreading in habit, thornless, and bear when very young. The fruit is of medium size, flattened; rind and flesh segments loosely adhering like all varieties of the Mandarin (*Citrus nobilis*) group; color deep orange; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious, entirely seedless. Ripens in September, October and November.

We are growing Satsuma largely at Glen St. Mary in North Florida, in our orchards, and are the largest propagators of this variety in America. When budded on *Citrus trifoliata* stock it is the best variety for general planting throughout northern Florida and the Gulf Coast Orange region.



Satsuma Oranges



The Lue Gim Gong Orange

Our expectations of the results to follow from the introduction of the valuable late Orange, Lue Gim Gong, are bound to be realized. During the past quarter of a century or more, a number of new varieties of fruits have been introduced by the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries. As a rule, these varieties of fruits of different kinds have made good, and some of them are today the leading varieties in the regions to which they are adapted. We are confident that the Lue Gim Gong Orange will become the most noted late Orange in the country. It will far surpass in value and in reputation any other variety of any kind of fruit we have ever introduced. (See illustration in color, page 8.)

ORIGIN. In 1886 Mr. Lue Gim Gong, De Land, Fla., pollinated Hart's Late with pollen from what was believed to be a Mediterranean Sweet Orange tree. One Orange, containing fifteen to eighteen seeds, resulted from the crossing. From these seeds about twelve trees were raised, no two of which proved to be alike.

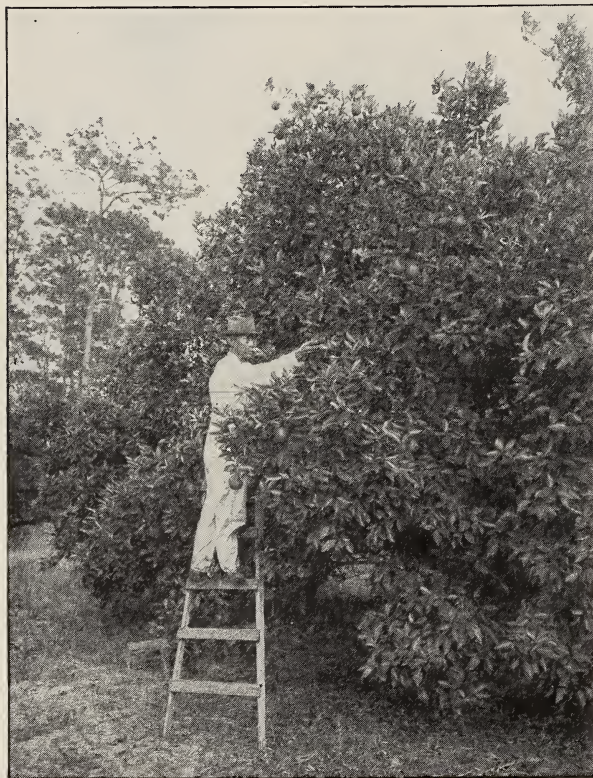
The variety now called Lue Gim Gong, when it came into fruit, seemed to be such an improvement on Hart's Late that Mr. Lue budded fifteen trees with this variety on one side, and Hart's Late (Tardiff) on the other. About thirty other trees were budded with this variety on one side, and other varieties on the other. Five trees are now solid.

DESCRIPTION. Size large, packing 126 to 176 per box; form oblong, carrying the size well out to the rounded ends; color deep orange-red; skin thin, smooth on current crop, becoming rougher

on two- and three-year-old fruit; sections well defined, ten or eleven in number; flesh deep orange; juice sacks large; juice abundant, even in old specimens; flavor a rich blending of sweet and subacid; quality best. A fine shipping fruit and a good keeper. Very hardy and resistant to cold.

COMPARISONS. At this time, Hart's Late is the standard late Orange of Florida, and it may therefore be well to make comparisons between this new variety and the standard sort. On July 6, 1909, Mr. Lue took fifteen boxes of Hart's Late (from one side of above trees) to the packing-house and, after testing for specific gravity by placing them in water, packed five boxes out of the fifteen. These were considered to have enough weight for shipping. The five boxes were shipped to North Adams, Mass. Upon arrival they had to be repacked at a cost of 35 cents per box, and then only three boxes remained, which sold for \$2.50 per box. At the same time, five boxes were picked of the Lue Gim Gong Orange from the other side of the same trees. The fruit was not tested for specific gravity, and all the fruit was shipped. On arrival at North Adams, they did not require repacking, and the whole five boxes brought \$4.50 per box.

The Lue Gim Gong Orange is a hardy, thrifty-growing variety. It can be marketed to advantage in August, September and October, when the only fruit on the markets is Valencia Late, from California.



Mr. Lue Gim Gong and One of His Trees



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Citrus Fruits

The fruit hangs on the trees with very little dropping through the rainy season, which in Florida usually begins in June and lasts several weeks. The fruit has been known to hang on the trees, one, two and even three years, in an edible state. There is no question but that this variety marks the beginning of a new era in late Orange culture.

So convinced are we of the merits of this Orange that we have entered into a contract with Mr. Lue Gim Gong for control of the variety. The contract price for the variety we believe far exceeds the price paid for any other Orange, or for any other fruit ever propagated in America. We have already planted heavily of it ourselves in the southern part of the state.

The tree is hardy and vigorous. Planted in the grove of Mr. Lue Gim Gong, near De Land, Fla., with other varieties of Oranges, it has stood the cold for years past better than any other variety in the grove, and has passed through the several cold snaps practically without injury. The fruit is well distributed over the tree, and it bears well when carrying the crop from the previous year. This is unusual, for, in the case of most varieties of Oranges, if the crop is allowed to hang on the trees until late in the season, the following crop will be light. In habit of growth, the tree produces a well-rounded head, low and spreading, rather than high and upright.

The remarkable feature about the Lue Gim Gong Orange is the way the fruit hangs on the trees. The fruit could be shipped in June, though still a little too acid. It is good in July, but better in August and September. The fruit is full of juice, and hangs on the trees through the rainy summer weather. It can therefore be placed on the market when Oranges are scarce and the highest prices obtainable can be secured. The fruit is of good market size, ships and keeps well. (See illus. p. 8.)



Telling the Story of the New Orange

Testimonials

The merits of the Lue Gim Gong Orange are recognized by all who have become acquainted with it. We might publish a large number of testimonials, but the following from some of the men prominent in Citrus-Fruit circles will suffice to show how it is regarded by those who know the fruit.

Mr. W. C. Temple, Tampa, Fla., former Secretary and Business Manager of the Florida Citrus Exchange, has done more to systematize the selling of Florida Citrus Fruits than any other man in the state. His ability as a grower and a packer of Oranges and grapefruit is too well known to need comment. Under date of June 17, 1911, Mr. Temple wrote us as follows:

"Answering your favor of June 12, would say that I have several times in the last three years had occasion to investigate, test and sample the Lue Gim Gong Orange, and would say that I consider it a marvel in the Citrus family. I have eaten repeatedly Oranges from the Lue Gim Gong tree that had been hanging matured for two years, and only today ate some that bloomed in February, 1910, which put them through the cold snaps of December, January and February of the past season; and, although these Oranges are grown in a vicinity where much frost damage was done, they show no effect of frost whatever, being sound, solid and full of juice. I myself wish to get some of these Orange trees just the minute you are ready to put them on the market, as I wish to bud a considerable portion of my 'Alabama' grove into this

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Citrus Fruits

variety, as in my opinion the Lue Gim Gong Oranges will give to Florida what California alone now enjoys, viz., an all-the-year-round Orange."

An extract from a personal letter from Mr. W. S. Hart, Hawks Park, Fla., sets forth his opinion of the Lue Gim Gong Orange. Mr. Hart has for years stood for all that is best in Citrus Fruit growing in Florida, and no man is more competent to pass on the merits of a new variety. He says: "During the past two seasons, I have had some opportunity to study the peculiar merits of the Lue Gim Gong Orange, and I can honestly say that I have become convinced that it is the most promising money-producing proposition for the Citrus-grower now in sight."

Mr. H. B. Stevens, General Manager of the John B. Stetson Estate, De Land, Fla., one of Florida's most noted Citrus-growers, has known the Lue Gim Gong Orange for a number of years past. In reply to our letter of inquiry, he writes as follows:

"You ask what I know of the Lue Gim Gong Orange. In reply, will say that I had my attention called to it several years ago, and have watched it quite closely ever since. Have come to this conclusion: that it stands more cold, both as a tree and as to the fruit, than any other Orange I have had any experience with. I have noticed that the fruit on the side budded to that variety stands more cold than the Hart's Late budded on the opposite side of the same stump. It holds its juice late in the season better than any other Orange I know of, and bears well. Cannot see that the fruit remaining on the tree as late as it does seems to affect the amount of crop the next year. Taking it altogether, I think it promises to be one of the very best varieties we can have."

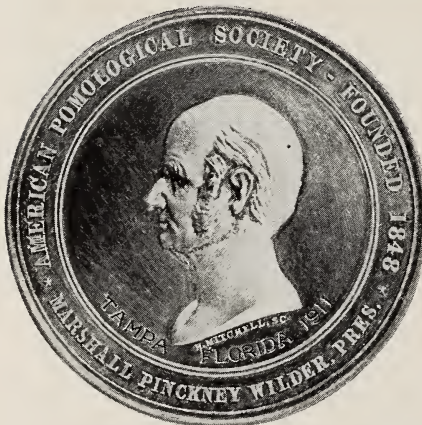
Col. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has for years been identified with the fruit industries of the country, and has had an opportunity of examining more varieties of fruits than any other man in America. Colonel Brackett was chairman of the committee which awarded a Wilder Silver Medal from the American Pomological Society for the Lue Gim Gong Orange. He says:

"I have examined the specimens carefully, and upon their merits I have given my approval for awarding the variety a Wilder Silver Medal, and have so informed the Secretary, Prof. John Craig. I am having a painting made of the variety for placing on file here. This is a rare good Orange, and I am glad you are taking an interest in it. . . . This fruit is worthy, and I am glad to recognize its value by medal award."

Fully confident of the great value of the Lue Gim Gong Orange to the Orange-growers among our customers, we have further reduced the price this season to put it within the reach of every planter. It is in reality a very late Orange for one year, or a very early Orange for the next crop.

PRICES ON LUE GIM GONG ORANGE TREES.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 70	\$6 50	\$60 00
3 to 4 feet.....	90	8 00	75 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 10	10 00	90 00
5 to 7 feet.....	1 40	12 00	115 00
2 years.....	1 85	17 00	150 00



To every tree of this Orange sent out, a facsimile reproduction of the Wilder Medal, awarded by the American Pomological Society for the Lue Gim Gong Orange, will be fastened. This marks the tree as genuine stock—Glen Saint Mary grown.



Wilder Medal. The most noted horticultural organization in the country today, as it has been for the past sixty years, is the American Pomological Society. This society, recognizing the merits of the Lue Gim Gong Orange, awarded a Wilder Silver Medal to this variety. We believe this is the first time a Wilder Medal has been awarded for a new variety of Orange since the society was organized, and gives a fair idea of the estimation in which this fruit is held by experts.



POMELO. Grapefruit

Most of the older citrus-fruit growers in Florida can remember when Pomelo fruit was not worth picking; in fact, it had no market value. Within twenty-five or thirty years the status of the Grapefruit has changed materially, and, at this time, it is not too much to say that, from a commercial standpoint, it is equal or superior to the orange. It was in Florida that the Pomelo as a market fruit was discovered, and the Florida product is still considered the standard of quality. Attempts to grow the Pomelo in California have not met with success, and most of the trees planted some years ago have been top-worked to oranges. Florida need fear no competition from that quarter.

No other citrus tree with which we are acquainted will outyield the Grapefruit in bulk of fruit produced. It is usually considered to be a more vigorous grower than the orange and lemon, and can take care of larger amounts of plant-food to advantage. From the grower's point of view it is a cheaper fruit to pick and pack than the orange. Fewer fruits need be picked and wrapped to fill a box, and the saving in this connection is considerable.

The outlook for Grapefruit in our markets is excellent. It is the breakfast fruit of America *par excellence*, and its use on the American breakfast-table is steadily increasing. No other fruit takes its place, because of its appetizing and refreshing qualities, and once converted to its use, a consumer wants no other fruit. Even should the price per box fall to the level of oranges, it would still be the more profitable fruit to grow, for reasons already pointed out.



Duncan Pomelo (see page 17)

Pomelo Soils

In its soil requirements the Pomelo, or Grapefruit, does not differ from other citrus trees. The trees are grown on the same roots as the orange, and it is the root that governs. It may be pointed out, however, that on account of its large, dense, dark green foliage, the Pomelo has the advantage on poorer types of soil, as it is able to prepare a larger amount of food.

The soil should be well drained, and, if it is not naturally drained, this should be provided for by ditching. The surface soil should be good, tillable earth, and if the subsoil contains some clay it will be an advantage in saving plant-food. If a hard layer is present beneath the surface soil, it should be broken up. It is best to clear the land and cultivate it, for one season, in cowpeas or velvet beans before planting. Such a crop, when plowed under, will do much toward starting the trees into vigorous growth.

Planting Pomelos

The ground should be ready for the trees by the time they arrive. Thoroughly plow and harrow the soil to put it in the best possible condition. Stake the ground, setting a lath or other small stake where each tree is to stand. Pomelos on sour orange and rough lemon stock should be set 25 feet by 25 feet, or 25 feet by 30 feet. If on *Citrus trifoliata* stock they may be set 18 feet by 18 feet, or 20 feet by 20 feet. Have on hand enough commercial fertilizer to allow a pound



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Citrus Fruits



McCarty Pomelos
on the trees
(See page 17)

or a pound and a half for each tree. This fertilizer should analyze four per cent ammonia and five or six per cent each phosphoric acid and potash.

Open the boxes of trees as soon as received, heel-in the trees in a shady place, covering the roots with soil and the tops with the packing material, straw, or a cover of any kind. Dig the holes just in advance of planting. Fill in around the roots with surface soil with which the fertilizer mentioned above has been thoroughly mixed.

In planting, spread out the roots carefully, and pack the soil about them by hand. When the hole is three-quarters filled, add a bucket or two of water, then fill up the rest of the hole. Pack the earth tight about the roots. If the soil is dry it is an advantage to bank up around the trunk to a height of ten or twelve inches with clean, dry soil. This should be removed as soon as the trees start to grow.

Pomelo and other citrus trees may be set out at almost any time, but the best seasons are November to March, and May and June, depending upon soil and weather conditions.

Cultivation and Fertilizing

It is the common practice to cultivate the Pomelo grove, and, with few exceptions, it is best to do so. The plan usually followed is to begin cultivation about the time growth starts in spring, and continue to cultivate at intervals of ten days or two weeks until the middle of June or the first of July. If the spring should be dry, cultivation should be thoroughly followed up.

After cultivation has been discontinued for the season, the native grasses and weeds may be allowed to spring up and form a cover, or beggarweed may be sowed. If the trees are young, or newly set, it will be necessary to keep the weeds hoed from about them throughout the season, and even older trees should be hoed, though less frequently. If the growth of weeds is particularly vigorous they should be cut once or twice during the summer and allowed to remain on the soil.

The grove on heavy soils may be plowed once each year in November, but on lighter soils all the necessary cultivation may be given with disc and Acme harrows.

It has been the usual custom to apply fertilizer twice each season—in February or March and again early in June; but this plan is changed by some growers in favor of more frequent applications in smaller amounts to avoid leaching of nitrates. The fertilizer analysis for young trees has already been given; but, for bearing trees, the potash should be increased to ten or twelve per cent. Stable manure is an unsafe fertilizer to use on citrus trees of any kind.

Notes on Varieties

While many varieties of Pomelos have been named and introduced, we are listing only a few of those which experience has proven to be the most valuable for general planting. Duncan is, in our experience, the hardiest of all, and it will stand as much cold as the hardiest of the sweet oranges. At Glen Saint Mary we have fruited Duncan successfully for years. Along the Gulf Coast it has given an excellent account of itself, and we are propagating it largely on *Citrus trifoliata* stock. It is a good grower on this stock, and the fruit sells well. It is a large, smooth, bright fruit, and in quality one of the very best. Marsh Seedless is a good variety for general planting. It is not so strongly Pomelo-flavored as some others, but is highly regarded by many because of its being nearly or quite seedless. The tree is low and spreading; often the distance across the branches is greater than the height. McCarty, a new variety introduced by us a few seasons ago, is noteworthy because of its exceptional quality, the fruit being smooth and velvety, but the strong point in its favor is that it is borne scattered over the tree and not in bunches. Pernambuco, an introduction from Brazil, is an excellent fruit, and the planter can make no mistake in using it over the larger portion of the Pomelo belt. Triumph is valuable as an early fruit, and for home use. Hall's Silver Cluster is a good variety but bears its fruit in large bunches, and the fruits are unshapely in consequence. It is not so hardy as Duncan. We have a number of Duncan and Marsh Seedless Grapefruit on Grapefruit stock.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Citrus Fruits

PRICES ON POMELO.—On Sour Orange, Grapefruit and Rough Lemon Stocks.				
	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$45 00	\$400 00
3 to 4 feet.....	80	7 00	60 00	500 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 00	9 00	75 00	650 00
5 to 7 feet.....	1 30	11 00	90 00	800 00
2-year.....	1 75	16 00	150 00	

PRICES ON DUNCAN, McCARTY AND PERNAMBUCO POMELOS.—On Trifoliata Stock.				
1 to 2 feet, stake-trained.....	35	3 00	27 00	240 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00	320 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 00	45 00	420 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	55 00	520 00
5 to 7 feet.....	75	7 00	65 00	600 00
2-year.....	90	8 50	80 00	750 00
3-year.....	1 15	11 00	100 00	850 00

Duncan. Of large size; peel tough and smooth; quality very best; regular old-fashioned Grapefruit flavor. Strong grower and regular and prolific bearer. One of the finest, also one of the hardiest varieties. Hangs on trees until late spring or early summer. (See illustration, page 15.)

Hall (Hall's Silver Cluster). Medium to large-nearly round. Heavy bearer, large bunches.

Marsh Seedless. Large, slightly flattened; skin smooth; heavy, juicy, and of excellent quality. Nominally seedless. Desirable.

Pernambuco. A large Grapefruit with very smooth, light-colored skin; of excellent quality and handsome appearance. It ripens late and hangs on the trees well. Tree is a good bearer. Imported from Brazil by the United States Department of Agriculture some years ago.

Triumph. Medium size; skin smooth; heavy, juicy, well-flavored; less bitter than some others. A strong grower; prolific. This is the earliest variety of Grapefruit we have, and for home use and for some markets it is excellent. It cannot be recommended for planting in the colder sections, as the tree is tender.

McCarty. This Pomelo, of the famous Indian River strain, is a late-maturing variety of unsurpassed quality. The fruit is waxy, yellow in color, of large size, packing 48 to 64 to the box. The tree is vigorous, healthy and prolific. The fruit is borne, not in bunches, but singly, and well distributed over the tree. The flavor is a perfect blending of sweet, acid and bitterness, the true Pomelo flavor. The flesh is melting, free from fiber and rag; seeds about the usual number. (See page 16.)

KUMQUATS

The Kumquat is the smallest of the citrus fruits in general cultivation in this country. Usually the plants are called bushes, for they do not make trees. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet, with a spread of branches about equal to its height. The bright, dark green leaves and deep golden yellow fruits make a very pleasing combination of color. The flowers are small, sweet-scented, and appear in June on the shoots produced earlier in the same season. The fruit ripens during the fall and winter, beginning with the month of November. As an ornamental alone, it is not surpassed by any other evergreen shrub with which we are acquainted.

In point of hardiness, the Kumquat ranks with the Satsuma orange. It will withstand temperatures of 15 degrees Fahrenheit and even lower. Since its flowers are produced on the spring wood, the trees will produce flowers and fruit even though they may have been cut back during the winter. In gathering the fruit, as we recommend it to be gathered, the trees are given considerable pruning each season; this appears to be very beneficial and helps in the production of heavy crops each year.



Nagami Kumquats (see page 18)



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Citrus Fruits

KUMQUATS, continued

We are the largest growers and shippers of this fruit in the country, having marketed from four to six hundred bushels of fruit annually for several years past. The crop has netted from \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bushel, sometimes selling as high as \$6 to \$10 per bushel. We have found it a profitable fruit to grow, as the trees yield well and can be planted close together. When gathering the fruit we always cut the fruit from the trees with twigs and leaves attached, and pack a goodly proportion of leaves with the fruit. They are packed in quart baskets and shipped in strawberry crates. The fruit always sells better with foliage attached. This is an advantage as the leaves help to fill up the baskets, and make a larger bulk than if the fruit alone were packed. The fruit is largely used for table decorations, and is in largest demand for Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday trade. Very appetizing jelly and marmalade may be made from the fruit, and it can also be crystallized and preserved whole.

PRICES ON KUMQUATS.—On *Citrus trifoliata* and Rough Lemon stock.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year buds, about 1½ to 2 feet, stocky.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
2-year buds, about 2 to 3 feet, stocky.....	75	6 00	50 00
3-year buds, about 3 to 4 feet, bushy.....	1 00	9 00	85 00

Marumi. Fruit round, about 1 inch in diameter; bright golden yellow. Rind sweet, with a pleasant flavor and pulp and juice sprightly; quality very fine. Tree forms a beautiful, well-rounded, symmetrical head even when quite young and always retains this shape. Ripens two to three weeks before Nagami.

Nagami. Fruit oblong, about 1½ to 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter; fruit golden yellow; rind sweet; pulp and juice sprightly, of fine flavor. Tree forms a nice head and grows quite symmetrically, a little more open than Marumi, but still compact. Leaves are a trifle larger than Marumi. (See illustration, page 17.)



Ponderosa and Villa Franca Lemons (see page 19)

LEMONS

The Lemon is the most valuable of the acid citrus fruits, and it is probably used in more different ways than any of its relatives. The very high prices secured for Lemons raises this question, "Why should not more Lemons be grown for home and local consumption in the southeastern citrus belt?"

While not so hardy as the orange and pomelo, yet Lemons can be grown over a wide range of territory. Even in north Florida we have often been able to produce more fruit than we could use. Certainly no collection of citrus fruits for home use in the citrus belt is complete without a few Lemons, and in sections most immune from cold this fruit may be grown in quantity.

In point of hardiness there is little difference between Villa Franca

and Kenedy, though the former is probably the hardier of the two. Kenedy has, however, been fruited at Sarita, Texas, for many years past. For the greater part of the citrus belt, as a rule, Lemons should be on sour orange stock, but in the colder sections *Citrus trifoliata* stock should be used.

PRICES ON LEMONS.—On Sour Orange and Rough

Lemon stocks.	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 00	45 00
4 to 5 feet.....	75	6 50	60 00
5 to 7 feet.....	85	7 50	70 00
2-year.....	1 25	11 50	
3-year.....	1 60	15 00	

PRICES ON LEMONS.—On *Trifoliata* stock.

	Each	Per 10	100
1 to 2 feet, stake-trained.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$27 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 00	45 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	55 00
5 to 7 feet.....	75	7 00	65 00
2-year.....	90	8 50	80 00

Citrus Fruits

LEMONS, continued

Kenedy. This fine Lemon originated on the ranch of Mr. John G. Kenedy, Sarita, Texas. In the winter of 1908, our President, Mr. G. L. Taber, visited the original tree and, with Mr. Kenedy's assistance and under his supervision, cut buds from the tree which Mr. Kenedy said was the best and should be known as Kenedy. Buds had already been cut indiscriminately from this and four other seedling Lemons, and the whole mixed lot is now being grown and disseminated as Kenedy Lemon. We are pleased to introduce the true variety of this name. It is a Lemon of good size and considered hardy, quite or almost seedless, beautiful, smooth, with very thin rind and solid flesh.



Kenedy Lemon

Analysis of the fruit by Prof.

A. W. Blair shows 68.69 per cent juice and 7.40 per cent citric acid.

Ponderosa. An exceptionally large Lemon, fruits weighing from 1½ to 2½ pounds; very juicy, excellent quality, genuine lemon flavor. Rind thin for such a large fruit. Bears when quite young. Tree similar to other Lemons in appearance and about as hardy. Valuable as a home fruit. (See illustration, page 18.)

Villa Franca. Medium size; rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy; acid very strong and of fine quality; tree has but few thorns and is a vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit a good shipper. One of the very best; has taken first rank in many competitive exhibits. (See illustration, page 18.)

LIMES

Limes can be put to all the uses for which the lemon is adapted. The flavor is different from that of the lemon, but is highly appreciated by every one who has used the fruit. In tropical countries they are in more general use than lemons.

Lime trees are vigorous growers, and in suitable climates bloom and bear continuously throughout the year. It must be remembered that Limes are very tender trees. We are growing them only on sour orange and rough lemon stocks. They grow well under very adverse conditions.

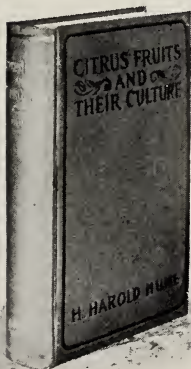
Persian. Large size, about the same as an ordinary lemon; smooth, very juicy, with strong, clear acid. Tree grows strong and is a good bearer. A desirable Lime.

Tahiti. A large, lemon-shaped Lime, with smooth, thin rind, abundant juice and strong acid taste. Grows as round-topped tree, 12 to 15 feet high.

Thornless. A compact, upright grower without thorns; fruit small, like the Mexican Lime; of excellent quality.

PRICES ON LIMES.—On Sour Orange and Rough Lemon stocks.

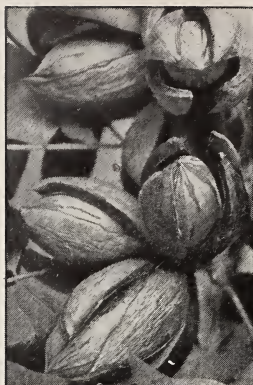
	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 00
4 to 5 feet.....	75	6 50
5 to 7 feet.....	85	7 50



Citrus Fruits and Their Culture

By H. HAROLD HUME

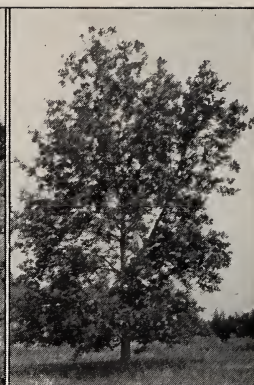
This work is heartily endorsed by the leading growers of Citrus fruits. The subject of Citrus-fruit growing is thoroughly covered in all its phases, from the preparation of the land and the planting of the trees to the marketing of the fruit. For the grower engaged in the production of first-class Oranges, Pomelos (Grapefruit), or Lemons, it is an invaluable book. It contains 597 pages, well illustrated with line drawings and half-tone engravings. Price, postpaid, \$2.50.



Teche Pecans



Cultivating Pecan Nursery



Frotscher Pecan Tree

PECANS

In recent years the Pecan has become a very important nut, particularly in the Southern States, and it may be said that there is no other fruit or nut tree which fits so well into the general farming of this region as the Pecan. Cotton, corn, cowpeas and other farm crops can be grown to advantage among the trees when they are young, and even until the trees have begun to bear well. In short, the land may be farmed almost as though the trees had not been planted on it, yet the trees, under this management will grow and do well. The region in which the Pecan may be grown, with a proper selection of varieties, extends from Virginia to Florida, thence west into Texas and Oklahoma. It is destined to become the most important horticultural tree in this whole region, and the Pecan orchards of the South will rival the apple orchards of the North and Northwest. The Pecan, under proper conditions, will continue to bear fruit long after other fruit trees planted at the same time have ceased to grow; in fact, a Pecan orchard is equal to many peach orchards—for instance, in length of life and fruitfulness. As shade trees they make handsome specimens, and they are well adapted for street, road and yard planting.

Pecan Soils

While it is a fact that the Pecan tree will succeed on a wide range of soils, it is wise, since it is a valuable, long-lived tree, to choose good land for the Pecan planting. This soil should not be low and wet; it should be well drained, yet it should contain a goodly supply of moisture. Sandy loams underlaid with clay, light clay lands and alluvial lands are suitable. The land should contain humus in goodly amounts for best results. Before planting, the land should be thoroughly cleared of stumps and roots; if it is good farm land, and in good farming condition, it will be ready for planting at



A Barrel of Van Deman Pecans

once, but new lands, or those deficient in humus or vegetable matter, should be well broken, and planted in cowpeas or velvet beans for at least one season before planting. In autumn, after the vines are dead and dry, they should be plowed back into the land, and the soil well harrowed, to put it in best condition. This will add the needed humus to the soil.

Planting

Pecan trees should not be set closer than 40 feet apart each way, and from this distance up to 50 feet will be



PECAN VARIETIES

1, Schley. 2, Delmas. 3, Success. 4, Curtis. 5, Stuart. 6, Russell. 7, Frotscher.
8, Teche. 9, Van Deman. All natural size (See descriptions, page 23)



Nut Trees

found about right for most soils. The best season for setting the trees is immediately after the leaves fall in autumn. December and January are good months, though the planting season may be continued through February or even March if there is good moisture in the soil. In planting, it will always be found best to set trees of good size, provided they are vigorous and thrifty. Preference should be given to trees of 4 to 5 and 5 to 7 feet grades, as they will give better satisfaction than smaller sizes.

The ground should be carefully staked out, a stake being set for each tree. The holes should be dug wide and deep. In planting the trees, set them at the same depth as they stood in the nursery rows. Pack the earth close and tight around the roots with the hands. The roots must be well covered with damp sacks or burlap to keep them from the sun and wind. Any broken roots should be cut back or cut off before planting. The tops of young trees need not be cut back, but trees grading 4 to 5 feet and up should have the tops cut.

Cultivation

The best cultivation for a Pecan tree does not differ materially from that given other kinds of fruit trees. The orchard should be plowed during winter. Cultivation should begin early in spring before growth starts and should continue at intervals of a week or ten days until about the first of July, when cultivation may be discontinued. If the land is planted in truck or farm-crops there should be a strip of 5 or 6 feet on each side of the tree rows left unplanted. This strip should be cultivated regularly, to conserve moisture and keep the trees in good growing condition. In six to eight years after planting, the trees will begin to bear light crops, and by ten years they should be yielding fairly well. After this, it is doubtful whether it is good practice to continue cropping the land, both because the trees need the land and because the shade cast by them will interfere with the crops. Indeed, cropping may have to cease earlier, particularly if the trees are closely planted. Crops of cowpeas, beggarweed or other legumes should be grown from time to time and turned into the land. A good fertilizer

for young trees is one containing about 4 per cent nitrogen and 6 or 7 per cent each of phosphoric acid and potash. For bearing trees increase the potash to about 10 per cent. Stable manure and wood-ashes can also be used to advantage.



Four-year Schley Pecan Tree

Marketing Pecans

The Pecan crop should be harvested as soon as a majority of the burs are open, showing the nuts. The trees should be stripped of their crop at one picking. After gathering, remove the husks and spread out in shallow trays in the sun to dry. They should be removed to a well-ventilated storage room at night. It will take several days of drying, out-of-doors and in the house, before they are ready to pack. The variety should form the basis of the grade. If irregular in size, they should be screened and divided into different sizes.

At the present time practically all the Pecans of improved varieties are sold to a private trade. Hardly any of them as yet find their way into the general market, as the supply is so far short of the demand. For quantity shipments, good clean barrels are best; for smaller packages, neat wooden or corrugated paper boxes are most satisfactory.

PRICES ON BUDDED PECANS.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet....	\$0 80	\$7 50	\$70 00	\$650 00
3 to 4 feet....	90	8 50	80 00	700 00
4 to 5 feet....	1 10	10 00	90 00	850 00
5 to 7 feet....	1 50	12 50	120 00	



A Block of Pecan Nursery Stock

VARIETIES OF PECANS DESCRIBED

Curtis. A medium-sized Pecan, with bright, clean shell, marked with a few purplish specks; ovate, rounded at base, pointed at the apex; shell very thin; cracking quality excellent; kernel light yellow, plump and full; rich, sweet, nutty flavor; quality best. A desirable nut for home use or market. The tree is handsome in form, vigorous and a regular bearer.

Delmas. Size large, ovate; dark gray in color, marked with dark specks and streaks; shell medium thick; cracking quality good; kernel bright yellow; flavor sweet; quality good. The tree is strong and vigorous in growth and the earliest bearer of all the Pecans.

Frotscher. A large, oblong nut, $1\frac{3}{4}$ or $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length; bright yellowish brown in color with a few purplish black markings; shell very thin, cracking easily. Kernel large, easily removed, full, of good quality. One of the handsomest nuts grown. Tree a vigorous grower, of spreading habit with scaly bark; bears heavy crops and can always be depended upon for its high-flavored nuts. We have been propagating this variety for years from bearing trees grafted by ourselves with cions cut from the original tree in Louisiana.

Russell. A medium- or large-sized nut, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, oval and pointed; grayish brown, with numerous small, purplish black markings. Shell thin, of excellent cracking quality; kernel plump and of good quality. A good grower, of handsome shape, with small, clean, characteristic foliage, and bears large and regular crops.

Schley. Size medium to large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches long; oblong, somewhat flattened; light reddish brown with a few small markings of purplish brown; shell thin, separating easily from the kernel; kernel full, plump, bright yellowish brown in color; flavor rich, nutty; in quality one of the best. Tree a good grower.

Stuart. Nuts large or very large, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches long; oblong; brownish shell, strongly marked with dark color. Shell of medium thickness and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, bright colored. Best quality; flavor rich and sweet. Heavy bearer. Tree a strong grower, with large foliage.

Success. Size large, oblong, tapering to the blunt apex. Color reddish brown, with purplish markings; shell thin, cracking quality very good, partitions thin; kernel large, full, plump, yellow in color; flavor sweet, rich; quality very good. The tree is a good healthy grower and the variety has much to recommend it.

Teche. Size medium to large, oblong; grayish brown in color, with a few dark streaks; base and apex rounded; shell medium thick; cracking quality very good; kernel full, plump; sutures broad and rather deep; quality good. A seedling of Frotscher.

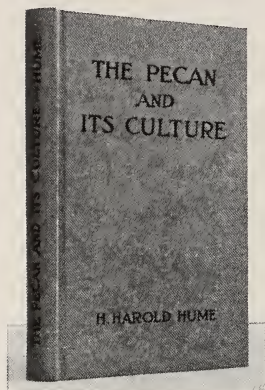
Van Deman. Large to very large, from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, rather slender, pointed at both ends. Color reddish brown, with purplish brown markings. Shell of medium thickness; cracking quality excellent. Kernel full and plump, bright brownish yellow; flavor sweet and good. Tree is vigorous, healthy, with large, bright foliage.



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Nut Trees



The Pecan and Its Culture

By H. HAROLD HUME

Pecans are rapidly becoming one of the most important orchard trees in the South. In fact, for general planting they are entitled to first place because of their peculiar adaptability to many conditions and locations. The merits of this valuable nut are being recognized as never before, and the crop has gained a firm place in the markets of the country. To supply reliable information on Pecan-growing, this up-to-date work, touching every cultural detail, has been prepared after a number of years' careful study of the industry. The book is thoroughly practical and contains the information needed by every grower of Pecans. Second edition, 195 pages, cloth-bound; price \$1.50, postpaid.

WALNUTS

PRICES ON JAPAN AND BLACK WALNUTS FROM SEED.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50

Japan Walnut. In the development of the nut industry, the Japan Walnut is well worthy of a place in every planting, and no home orchard should be without a few trees. They should be planted on well-drained land—a sandy or clay loam with a clay foundation is well adapted. The tree is a vigorous grower, and comes into bearing early. In habit of growth it is low and spreading, reaching a height of 15 or 20 feet, with a spread of branch of about the same distance. It makes a beautiful lawn or shade tree. The leaves are large and handsome. The nuts are borne in clusters of fifteen to twenty. They have rather thick shells, with sweet, plump kernels of very fine quality.

Black Walnut. The Black Walnut is one of our most noteworthy native trees. At one time common throughout the whole of the Eastern and Central United States, it has become a comparatively rare tree in most parts of its native home. Its timber, highly prized for cabinet work, is more valuable than any other native timber. It is also coming into prominence as a stock on which to graft and bud the English or Persian Walnut. The nuts, though thick-shelled, are rich, oily and sweet. The tree grows to large size with wide-spreading branches, making it a noticeable tree in any landscape. It is well worth planting for its nuts, for its timber and for its beauty as an ornamental shade tree. It succeeds best on well-drained land, and should not be planted on wet soil.

JAPAN CHESTNUTS

PRICES ON JAPAN CHESTNUTS FROM SEED.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50

The Japan Chestnut grows well in nearly all parts of the lower South, and makes a handsome, spreading, dense-headed tree. The leaves are narrow, pointed, deeply notched, deep green above, light beneath. The nuts are large, usually from two to five or seven in a bur. The nuts are esteemed by most people and are very good, especially when cooked. The trees make handsome lawn specimens and are very desirable. They should be planted on well-drained, though moist, soil of good quality for best results. They make a valuable addition to any collection of nut trees and should have a place in every fruit-garden throughout the region in which they may be cultivated.

ALMONDS

PRICES ON ALMONDS.—On Peach stock.

	Each	Per 10
1-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
1-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00

Not certain bearers in the South, and are not recommended except for garden planting. We offer one of the finest varieties, Sultana, the soft-shelled Almond of commerce.



Florida Gem Peaches



Peach trees in the Nursery



Jewel Peach tree

PEACHES

For thirty years we have been studying Peaches. During this period we have originated and introduced a large number of different kinds. We have throughout this period been growing nursery trees. Our land is particularly adapted to the growing of fine Peach stock, and we are able to offer our customers the best trees that can be produced. They are well grown, true to name,—in short, "Quality trees" of the very best strains.

Varieties should be carefully selected, to have them adapted to the section where they are to be planted. This done, good trees planted on new land with good drainage, and carefully cultivated, will bring quick returns, and are among the most satisfactory fruits that can be grown.

The types of Peaches are as follows: *Persian*, commonly planted in the North. *Northern Chinese*, which includes Elberta and related varieties, generally planted in the cotton-belt; well adapted to western Florida. *Spanish*, native varieties that have originated in Florida and on the Gulf Coast, adapted to the latitude of northern Florida. *Honey*, comprising the Honey and its seedlings, adapted to northern Florida, southern Georgia and westward around the Gulf. *Peen-to*, comprising the original Peen-to and the varieties originated from it; well adapted to Florida, tropical and subtropical regions. Jewel is the most important commercial variety in the group. *Oriental Bloods*, Red Ceylon, adapted to the same range as Peen-to, and Japan Dwarf Blood to the same territory as the Honey Peach.

PRICES ON PEACHES, except Luttichau.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$ 9 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet.....	18	1 50	11 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00
1-year, extra size.....	30	2 50	20 00

LIST TO AID SELECTION

In assigning varieties to districts of wide area, there will be local exceptions, but the following lists are based on many years of extensive planting, experimenting, research and observation.

SUCCESSION OF RIPENING.—The terms "very early," "early," "midseason," and "late," in the following list (as indicated to the right of each variety by the abbreviations "VE," "E," "M," "L") indicate the comparative ripening time of the variety.

EXPLANATION OF LIST.—The varieties best adapted and most valuable for market in a particular section are indicated by **. Varieties next in order of merit by *.

LIST A.—Peaches for South Florida, West Indies and Other Subtropical and Tropical Sections

**Angel	E	**Dorothy N.	M	*Honey	E	**Suber	VE
**Bidwell's Early	VE	Estella	L	**Imperial	E	*Taber	E
**Bidwell's Late	E	Florida Crawford	M	**Jewel	VE	**Triana	E
Cabler's Indian	M	**Florida Gem	E	**Peen-to	VE	Victor	VE
*Climax	E	*General Harrison	M	Power's Sept.	L	Victoria	L
*Colon	E	Gibbons' October	L	*Red Ceylon	VE	**Waldo	VE
Countess	M	**Hall's Yellow	E				



Glen Saint Mary

Jewel Peaches (see page 28)

LIST B.—Peaches for Eastern North Florida

**Angel	E	*Florida Crawford	M	**Honey	E	*Suber	VE
**Bidwell's Late	E	**Florida Gem	E	**Imperial	E	**Taber	E
*Cabler's Indian	M	*Frances	M	**Jewel	VE	**Thurber	N
*Climax	E	*General Harrison	M	*Onderdonk	M	**Triana	E
**Colon	E	*Gibbons' Oct.	L	Pallas	E	*Victor	VE
*Countess	M	**Glen		Peen-to	VE	**Victoria	L
*Dorothy N.	M	*Hall's Yellow	E	*Powers' Sept.	L	**Waldo	VE
**Estella	L						

LIST C.—Peaches for West Florida and Lower Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi

**Alexander	VE	**Elberta	M	*Honey	E	**Sneed	VE
Angel	E	**Estella	L	*Imperial	E	**Taber	E
**Belle of Georgia	M	*Florida Crawford	M	**Jessie Kerr	VE	**Thurber	M
**Cabler's Indian	M	*Florida Gem	E	Jewel	VE	**Triana	E
**Carman	E	**Frances	M	**Mamie Ross	E	**Triumph	VE
*Chinese Cling	M	**General Lee	M	*Mayflower	VE	*Victor	VE
*Climax	E	*Gibbons' Oct.	L	*Onderdonk	M	**Victoria	L
**Colon	E	**Glen		*Pallas	E	Waldo	VE
*Countess	M	**Greensboro	VE	*Powers' Sept.	L		

LIST D.—Peaches for Coastwise Texas and Louisiana

**Alexander	VE	*Countess	M	*Honey	E	**Sneed	VE
*Angel	E	**Elberta	M	*Imperial	E	**Taber	E
*Belle of Georgia	M	**Estella	L	**Jessie Kerr	VE	**Thurber	M
**Bidwell's Late	E	*Florida Crawford	M	*Jewel	VE	**Triana	E
**Cabler's Indian	M	*Florida Gem	E	**Mamie Ross	E	**Triumph	VE
**Carman	E	**Frances	M	*Onderdonk	M	*Victor	VE
*Chinese Cling	M	**General Lee	M	**Pallas	E	*Victoria	L
**Climax	E	*Gibbons' Oct.	L	*Powers' Sept.	L	*Waldo	VE
**Colon	E	**Greensboro	VE				

LIST E.—Peaches for Other Sections of the United States

Adapted to most of the Peach sections of the country outside of the regions previously listed.

**Alexander	VE	Countess	M	**Greensboro	VE	**Sneed	VE
*Belle of Georgia	M	*Elberta	M	Imperial	E	Taber	E
Cabler's Indian	M	Estella	L	**Jessie Kerr	VE	*Thurber	M
**Carman	E	Florida Gem	E	*Mamie Ross	E	Triana	E
*Chinese Cling	M	**Frances	M	Onderdonk	M	**Triumph	VE
Climax	E	**General Lee	M	Pallas	E	*Victor	VE
Colon	E	Gibbons' October	L	Powers' Sept.	L	Victoria	L

VARIETIES OF PEACHES DESCRIBED

The abbreviations in parentheses below, following the names of varieties, indicate the race to which they belong. Thus (Sp.) means that the variety belongs to the Spanish race; (Per.) to the Persian race; (N. C.), Northern Chinese; (Hon.), Honey; (P.-to.), Peen-to; (O. B.), Oriental Bloods. The dates given for the usual time of ripening are based on northern Florida.

Alexander. (Per.) Large; highly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, of fair quality; cling. One of the earliest of the Persian type. About June 1.

Angel. (P.-to.) Large, rounded, slightly pointed; color yellow, washed with red, very handsome; flesh white, sweet, melting, juicy, subacid, of exquisite flavor, entirely lacking in bitter-almond flavor; freestone. The tree bears while young, and is very prolific. It blooms a month later than Peen-to, thus escaping injury from frost in many sections. June 20 to 30.

Belle of Georgia. (N. C.) Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; free. Rapid grower; prolific. July 1 to 15.

Bidwell's Early. (P.-to.) A seedling of the Peen-to. Shape roundish oblong, with short, recurved point; size medium; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; clingstone. Matures about the same time as Peen-to, but continues during a longer period.

Bidwell's Late. (P.-to.) Seedling of Peen-to, originated at Orlando, Fla.; best of the "Bidwell" varieties. Nearly round; large; yellowish white; flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy; cling. About three weeks later than Peen-to. Quality excellent. This has proved a sure bearer farther north in Florida than most other varieties of the same origin, and is one of the most desirable.

Cabler's Indian. (Sp.) Medium size, skin mottled in shades of deep purple; flesh purple, with deeper purple veins; rich subacid; cling; very fine. Of decided Indian type. July 15 to 25.

Carman. (N. C.) Of large size, resembling Elberta in shape; skin creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; flesh tender and of fine flavor; juicy freestone. Prolific bearer and profitable market variety. June 10 to 20.

Chinese Cling. (N. C.) Very large, globular; skin yellowish white, sometimes washed with red; flesh white, red at the stone, rich, vinous, excellent. Ripens July 5 to 15.

Climax. (Hon.) A seedling of Honey, which it resembles, but larger and about ten days later. Fruit medium size, round, slightly oblong, with a recurved point; pale yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, melting, sweet, sprightly; quality excellent; freestone. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. June 25 to July 5.

Colon. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked

with red, sometimes almost solid red; very juicy, subacid, high-flavored, delicious; freestone. Remarkable among Honey derivatives for its snap and tone. Good grower and prolific. Introduced by ourselves in 1893-94. June 15 to 25.

Countess. (Sp.) Large to very large, nearly round; skin white; flesh tender, white, melting, juicy, vinous; excellent; free. Tree a very strong grower. Ripens July 15 to 20.

Dorothy N. (P.-to.) A seedling of Angel, and a very handsome Peach, of large size and fine quality. Shape nearly round, flesh yellow; rich subacid, of excellent flavor. It bears well, and is valuable for southern Florida. July 5 to 15.

Elberta. (N. C.) Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh juicy, yellow and high-flavored; free. One of the finest and most valuable varieties, and perhaps more largely planted than any other one variety in America. Succeeds in west Florida and throughout the territory northward, but not in south Florida. July 5 to 20.

Estella. (Sp.) Almost round, very large; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with full red cheek; flesh yellow; freestone. Tree vigorous and very productive. Originated in west Florida. Ripens September 1 to 10, just when there is but little southern fruit in market.

Florida Crawford. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; suture distinct, but shallow; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, of rich, vinous flavor; quality best; free. A good canning Peach. July 15 to 25.

Florida Gem. (Hon.) A Honey seedling of large size; roundish oblong, pointed; highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone; very fine; free. One of the most valuable market varieties of Honey strain. July 1 to 10. (See page 25.)

Frances. (N. C.) Large size, with ridge on one side and point. Skin almost entirely red; flesh greenish yellow, slightly red at pit; quality first-class; free. Ripens just after Elberta.

General Harrison. Originated by Mr. C. W. Harrison, Cocoa, Fla. Size medium to large; shape somewhat like Honey seedlings, but without long point. Color light yellow, overlaid beautifully with red. A very handsome Peach. Flesh white. Quality good. Cling. Heavy bearer and good grower. July.

General Lee. (N. C.) Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy and highly flavored; quality best; cling. A good market variety. July 5 to 15.

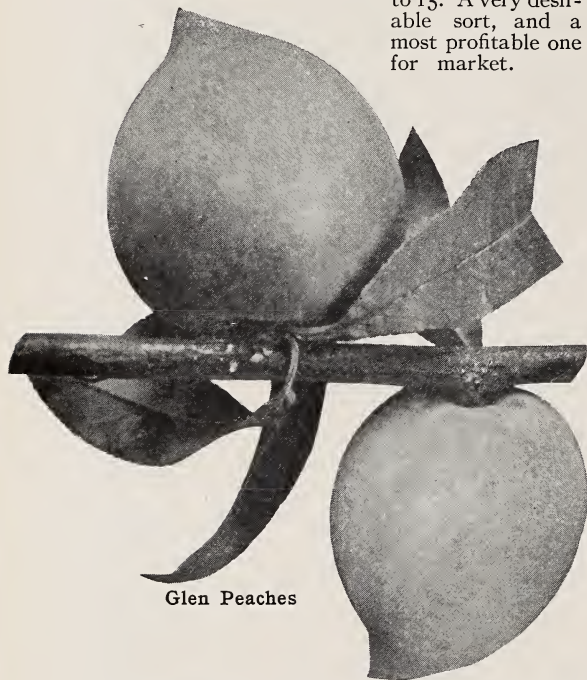


Deciduous Fruits

Gibbons' October. (Sp.) A medium to large freestone, in quality unexcelled by any extremely late Peach that ripens this far south. Tree vigorous and handsome. Sept. 25 to Oct. 15.

Glen. (P. and H.) A large, oval, pointed Peach, a Peen-to-Honey cross; blunt pointed, with deep suture; yellow, dotted and washed with red, practically red all over; skin thin, tough; flesh free, light yellowish, red about the pit; shipping quality excellent. Season June 1.

to 15. A very desirable sort, and a most profitable one for market.



Glen Peaches

Greensboro. (Per.) Originated in North Carolina and is being extensively planted in the central South. Of good size, nearly round; skin highly colored bright red over yellow; flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality. Semi-cling. Valuable market variety. About June 1.

Hall's Yellow. (P.-to.) Large size, nearly round; yellow washed with red; flesh yellow, red at stone, from which it parts freely. Quality good. Ripens middle to latter part of June.

Honey. (Hon.) Medium size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side, extending more than half way round, and terminating in a sharp, peculiar, recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting

with peculiar honeyed rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 20.

Imperial. (Hon.) Very large, roundish, oblong; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor and good tone; quality best; free. Originated by ourselves. June 25 to July 5.

Jessie Kerr. (Per.) A freestone, larger and earlier than Alexander, which it resembles in tree and fruit. Preferred to the latter by many orchardists. Adapted to the same sections as the Alexander.

Jewel. (P.-to.) Medium to large; rounded to oblong; highly colored, red on exposed parts; flesh yellow, red about the pit, juicy, melting, sweet; excellent quality; freestone. Ripens about two weeks earlier than Waldo. A good shipper; tree very vigorous and healthy. This is the most valuable market variety for southern Florida and all tropical and sub-tropical regions. It stands without an equal as the commercial market variety for these sections. (See page 26.)

Luttichau. See description, page 29

Mamie Ross. (N. C.) A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it much resembles. Fruit almost as large as the Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality. A regular and prolific bearer. Popular in Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling. June 15.

Mayflower. (Per.) Large; well-colored; red all over; of fine quality; cling. A very promising variety. Its earliness, high color and excellent quality are strong points in its favor. Ripens four or five days earlier than Sneed.

Onderdonk. (Sp.) Large; skin and flesh yellow; very juicy and sweet; free. Originated in Texas. A valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness. Last of July.

Pallas. (Hon.) Good size, nearly round; deep red, dotted with salmon and tipped with light yellow at the base and apex; flesh white, fine-grained, melting, with a rich vinous aroma; quality excellent; free. Seedling of Honey. Succeeds well along the Gulf Coast from Florida to southern Texas. June 20 to 30.

Peen-to. (P.-to.) A curiously formed Peach, flattened at both ends, with pit of the same shape; color greenish white, washed with red on exposed parts; flesh light yellow, sweet, rich, juicy, of good flavor, with a slight bitter-almond flavor; cling, with very small pit. Succeeds well in southern Florida. Peen-to and its seedlings are among the most tropical Peaches. Ripens in northern Florida May 20 to June 3.

Powers' September. (Sp.) Fruit of medium size and good quality; flesh white, free. The tree is a good grower. Sept. 1 to 15.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits

Red Ceylon. (O. B.) Size large; color dull green; flesh blood-red; freestone. Most excellent for cooking. Flavor when cooked peculiar, suggesting prunellos. Too acid for most tastes when raw. Even more semi-tropical than Peen-to, and as unique in its way. Adapted to southern Florida and Cuba, where it bears heavily.

Sneed. (N. C.) Very early, averaging eight to ten days earlier than Alexander. Fruit of medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich, red blush on sunny side; ripens evenly to the pit; flesh white; juicy; semi-cling. Of fine quality and not subject to rot. Seedling of Chinese Cling, with the vigor of its parent in tree-growth and fruit-buds.

Suber. (P.-to.) Seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Lake Helen in southern Volusia County. Not materially different from Bidwell's Early, except that it is larger, firmer and a little more acid than the latter. Tree is a vigorous grower, prolific, and the fruit brings a high price in market.

Taber. (Hon.) Large, roundish, oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red; firm, very rich, juicy subacid; of fine quality; cling. Honey seedling, prolific. Fine for canning. June 15 to 25.

Thurber. (N. C.) Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy; vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; free. Resembles Chinese Cling. July.

Triana. (Hon.) Medium to large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, with red markings, rich, juicy, very sweet and of fine flavor; freestone. This variety, originated by us several years ago, is one of the very best. June 25 to July 5.

Triumph. (Per.) Ripens with Alexander; blooms late. Strong grower; bears young and yields abundantly. Fruit is of large size, with very small pit; skin yellow, nearly covered with red, dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe, of excellent flavor.

Victor. (N. C. and Sp.) Fruit medium to large, of pleasant subacid flavor; semi-cling. The tree is a vigorous, compact grower, and a heavy annual bearer. The originator claims that it is uniformly ten days earlier than Sneed, which makes it undoubtedly the earliest variety in existence. Texas origin. May 8 to 16.

Victoria. (Sp.) Very large, nearly round; skin yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, excellent flavor; free. One of the best native varieties, worthy of a place in every southern orchard. Fine for cooking and canning. August 5 to 10.

Waldo. (P.-to.) Size medium, round, oblong, highly colored, light yellow, dark red on exposed parts. Flesh yellowish white, red at the stone, juicy, melting, sweet, of excellent qual-

ity, freestone. Ripens with Peen-to. It is a free and regular bearer. Very valuable for Florida, and the Gulf Coast country.



Luttichau Peach

New Peach, Luttichau

Size large; oval, with medium deep suture, rounded or blunt pointed at apex; color waxy greenish white washed or blushed with red, dotted on shaded specimens; skin thin, tough; flesh white, red at pit, solid, juicy; flavor sweet; quality excellent; pit medium-sized, free; a splendid shipper. Season May 25 to June 10.

This fine Peach originated on the place of Baron H. von Luttichau, Earleton, Fla., a number of years ago. Mr. von Luttichau propagated from it and planted an orchard of his own which proved very profitable, the fruit bringing the top price wherever marketed. Originated in the same region as Jewel, Waldo and Angel. We have known this variety for years, are well acquainted with its merits and regard it as one of the finest commercial Peaches for Florida.

PRICES ON LUTTICHAU PEACHES.			Each	Per 10
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet.	\$0	25		\$2 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet.			35	3 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	45			4 00



Excelsior Plums



Plum Trees in Nursery



Terrell Plum tree

PLUMS

In the extreme South, particularly in central and south Florida, southern Texas, and, in fact, all along the Gulf Coast, the pure-bred Japanese varieties have not been good bearers, consequently were not generally profitable. But cross-bred varieties—Japanese varieties crossed with native varieties—have proved heavy annual bearers. These cross-bred varieties have made commercial Plum-growing not only possible, but worthy the attention of fruit-growers even in south Florida and northern Mexico. Of these cross-bred Plums we can heartily recommend Excelsior, McRea and Terrell. These are excellent kinds and heavy bearers.

PRICES ON PLUMS.—On Marianna Plum stock.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 18	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	120 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00	180 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up.....	40	3 00	25 00	

Abundance. Medium to large; round with blunt-pointed apex; pinkish red changing to purplish red with thick bloom and numerous medium-sized dots; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet or slightly subacid; pit small; cling; quality best; prolific; strong grower. A popular and profitable early Plum for planting in northern sections and in many parts of the South.

Bartlett. Medium or large; oval; purplish red over yellow under-color, with thick bloom; flesh yellow, medium juicy, sweet; pit of medium size; cling; quality good; flavor like Bartlett pear, pleasant; good grower.

Burbank. Size large to very large; rounded and blunt-pointed; dark red, mottled, over yellow ground; thick bloom and numerous large dots; flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet, firm; pit small; cling; quality one of the best. Tree very vigorous, upright branches with large leaves. Very popular both North and South.

Chabot. Fruit large, about 2 inches in diameter, oblong-conical; color pink-red, with numerous small dots; flesh yellow, solid, tart; cling; quality very good. Tree vigorous in growth.

Kelsey. Size very large; heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually lop-sided with deep suture; color greenish yellow sometimes flushed with red covered with thick, bluish bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow, meaty; flavor rich, pleasant,

quality excellent; prolific and bears while young. Highly recommended

McRea. (Hybrid.) Fruit of medium size, flattened, rounded, oblique at apex; yellow under-color washed with dull red, dotted with small, light dots and covered with delicate bluish bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, firm; flavor aromatic, pleasant; quality excellent; prolific, good grower. We believe this Plum well worthy of extensive planting.

Persian Purple-leaved (*Prunus Pissardii*). Fruit medium, round; color of fruit and flesh crimson; quality good, cherry-flavored. Tree a good grower; valuable as an ornamental, as it retains its vivid purple foliage until late in the season.

Red June. Fruit medium to large, cordate, elongated at the apex, lop-sided; suture deep; color vermilion-red all over with delicate bloom; very showy; flesh light, yellow, firm, moderately juicy, sweet or slightly subacid; pit small; cling; flavor pleasant; quality very good. Tree vigorous and prolific. A good variety.

Satsuma. Medium to large, broadly conical, with blunt, short point and deep suture; color dark, dull red all over with greenish dots; flesh purplish red; pit small; free; firm, juicy; quality excellent; a splendid keeper and good shipper; fine for preserving. A desirable variety.



Deciduous Fruits

Terrell. (Hybrid.) A strong, healthy grower, very similar in habit to Excelsior; fruit large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter, nearly round, blunt-pointed; color a beautiful reddish yellow, mottled, covered with bloom, wine-colored when fully ripe; flesh greenish yellow, meaty, juicy, slightly subacid; pit small; cling; quality excellent. Recommended as one of the finest Plums

for Florida and the Gulf Coast country. It is giving a good account of itself.

Wickson. Very large, obliquely cordate, the halves unequal; color deep maroon-red; flesh firm, juicy, sweet; amber-yellow; pit medium; cling; quality very good; a good keeper; good grower and prolific. A valuable Plum in the lower South.

Excelsior Plum

This Plum, originated at the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries in 1887, and first offered to the public in the winter of 1891-92, is today the most noteworthy Plum in the belt comprising northern Florida and the southern part of the Gulf States around into Texas. It originated from seed of the Kelsey Plum, and was selected out of a number of Kelsey seedlings by Mr. G. L. Taber.

Excelsior shows decided evidence of being crossed with some variety of the Chickasaw type, and is a well-marked hybrid. The tree is a remarkably rapid, vigorous grower and bears heavy crops of fruit annually. The trees are often so loaded with fruit that the branches must be propped to prevent breaking. It is a very dependable sort.

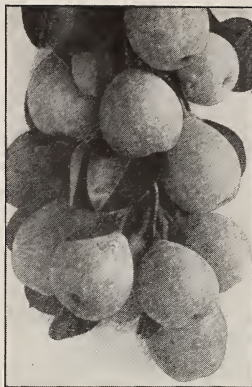
Fruit medium large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture; color deep wine-red, with thick, bluish bloom and very numerous small dots; when fully ripe the fruit is almost purplish red; stem short; skin thin, tough, not bitter nor astringent; flesh firm, juicy, yellowish with reddish color near the pit; quality excellent, flavor subacid; pit small; cling. The earliest Plum to ripen in Florida—about June 1 to 10. Very handsome, and a fine shipper. More fruit of this variety is grown throughout northern Florida than of all other varieties of Plums put together.

After many years of experimenting with numerous sorts of Plums, we do not hesitate to say that Excelsior, Terrell and McRea are the most satisfactory varieties for planting throughout the length and breadth of Florida, and throughout the Gulf Coast country westward to the Rio Grande River. While adapted to this extreme range of latitude, we particularly recommend them for the extreme South, as it is to semitropical climates that a lesser number of fine Plums is adapted.



Excelsior
Seven-eighths

Plums
Natural Size



Le Conte Pears



View in Pear Orchard



Kieffer Pear Tree

PEARS

In recent years the Pear crop has been bringing splendid returns. There has been a steady upward trend in prices until, even with a short crop occasionally, it pays to grow Pears. At prices ranging from six to twelve dollars per barrel it does not take a heavy yield to pay good returns.

The most serious drawback in growing Pears is pear blight, but the oriental Pears such as Kieffer, Garber and Le Conte are not nearly so subject to it as the European Pears. With careful attention to pruning, fertilizing and cultivation, these Pears are quite free from blight. This group of oriental Pears is the very best for planting in the South. No cultivation should be given more than to cut down the grass and weeds around the trees. The fertilizer used should contain but little nitrogen or ammonia and should be rich in potash. This practice produces hard, firm wood-growth, and such growth is not nearly so subject to injury. Dead or blighted branches should be cut well below the line between dead and living wood. These prunings should be burned. Attention to these details will go a long way toward making a success of Pear-growing.

PRICES ON PEARS.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$13 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	17 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00

Chinese Sand. Fruit of medium size, roundish pyriform; yellow, slightly russet. A vigorous grower; free from blight; valuable for cooking.

Garber. Fruit resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but the tree is more open in growth. Comes in ahead of the Kieffer. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear.

Japan Golden Russet. Fruit of good size, round; russet; flesh is tender, juicy and of fine flavor. A strong, vigorous grower; ripens later than the Sand Pear.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse but of good quality. September and October.

Le Conte. Fruit large to very large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality good when properly handled. Season July. A vigorous grower, prolific and regular in bearing.

Magnolia. Large to very large, slightly pyriform; glossy, reddish brown; flavor subacid. Later than Kieffer, and keeps well.

QUINCES

While the Quince does not succeed all over the whole lower South, yet it does well in many localities and should be planted. It naturally prefers a rather moist, loamy soil. We offer three of the best and most noteworthy varieties.

PRICES ON QUINCES.—On Quince stock.

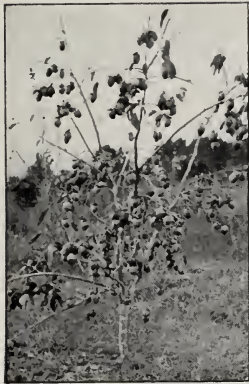
	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet, small.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
3 to 4 feet, medium.....	25	2 00

Chinese. Fruit very large, oblong; makes excellent jelly. Tree a vigorous grower and adapted to the lower South.

Orange. Large; golden yellow, with firm flesh and excellent flavor. A strong grower and

thrifty variety; one of the best for preserves, as it cooks very tender.

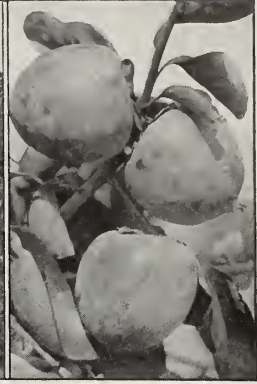
Pineapple. One of Luther Burbank's introductions. Of large size, smooth and rounded. Fine for jelly, and cooks tender.



Tsuru Tree



Persimmon Trees in Nursery



Tane-nashi Fruit

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Since its successful introduction into this country in 1875, the Japan Persimmon (*Diospyros Kaki*) has been slowly but steadily gaining in favor. Since native Persimmon seedlings (*Diospyros Virginiana*) are used as stocks on which to grow the Japan sorts, they can be grown on as wide a range of soil as the native Persimmon, and it is not too much to say that they will succeed with the minimum of care and attention with which any fruit may be successfully grown. At the same time, they respond generously to good care and cultivation. The trees are vigorous, prolific and have few enemies. The region in which the Japan Persimmon may be grown covers the cotton-growing belt. A carefully selected list of varieties will give fruit in abundance from August to December and later. During a very considerable portion of this period other fruit crops are out of season.

As we are experimenting largely with Persimmons and are the largest producers of these trees in America, important announcements may be looked for in our catalogues from year to year.

Planting and Management

The soil on which the Persimmon orchard is set should be well prepared. Old field land may be used, but, if in poor condition, it should be built up before setting the trees. This can best be done by growing a crop of cowpeas or velvet beans on the land and plowing it under previous to planting.

While Persimmon trees can be set out at any time between November 15 and March 1, in the lower South, preference in planting should be given to the period from December 1 to February 1.

The worst enemy of Persimmon trees, and the only one worthy of note, is the Flat-headed Borer (*Dicera obscura*), a native insect. The adult is a hard, metallic beetle, about five-eighths inch in length. It lays its eggs in rough-barked places in the crotches of the tree, or in wounds made in pruning or resulting from injuries of any kind. The young borers hatched from these eggs bore through the bark, work between the bark and wood, later boring into the wood. The larvæ when well grown are about one inch long, white, with broad, flat heads and round bodies. That they are at work in a tree may be known by the discolored bark and by gum oozing from the trunk or branches. Cut away the bark and wood with a sharp knife or chisel and destroy them. Paint the wounds thus made with good, thick, white-lead paint. Carefully paint all wounds when made, and scrape smooth the rough-barked places on young trees. By careful attention to wounds on the trees, they may be prevented from entering, and the trees will live to a good old age.

Marketing Japan Persimmons

The fruit should be gathered when fully grown but before the softening process begins, if it is intended for long-distance shipment. It should be cut from the trees and handled very carefully to prevent bruising. It is usually best, even when the fruit is intended for home use, to gather it before it begins to soften, and ripen it in a dry, warm room. The flavor is quite as good as when ripened on the trees.

Immediately after picking, the fruit may be packed for shipment. The best crate is the six-basket carrier commonly used for peaches. Small specimens should be discarded and the fruit should

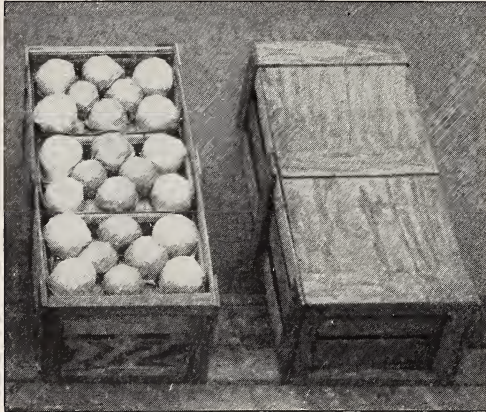


GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Deciduous Fruits

be carefully graded for size. Wrap the fruits in a good quality of fruit wrapping-paper, and arrange them in baskets in regular order according to size. If the fruit is sent into a new market, a card giving the name of the fruit, stating the degree of maturity at which it is best, and giving directions on how to use it, should be placed in each crate or, better still, in each basket. This will prevent attempts at eating it before well ripened and will create a favorable impression of the fruit.



Persimmons Packed for Shipment

Notes on Varieties of Persimmons

Some of the varieties have dark flesh, others light flesh, still others a mixture of the two. The light and the dark flesh differ radically in texture and consistency, as well as appearance, and when found in the same fruit are never blended, but always distinct. The dark flesh is never astringent, the light flesh is astringent until it softens. The dark-fleshed fruit is crisp and meaty, like an apple, and is edible before it matures. Some of the entirely dark-fleshed kinds, like Hyakume and Yeddo-Ichi, improve as they soften; others are best when still hard, like Zengi and Taber's Nos. 23 and 129. As they are good to eat before they are ripe, it is not so important

that the dark-fleshed kinds be allowed to reach a certain stage before being offered to consumers unfamiliar with the fruit. The light-fleshed kinds, and those with mixed light and dark flesh, are very delicious when they reach the custard-like consistency of full ripeness. In some the astringency disappears as the fruit begins to soften, as with Yemon, and in a less degree with Okame and Tane-nashi; in others it persists until the fruit is fully ripe, as with Tsuru. The light-fleshed kinds should not be offered to consumers unacquainted with the fruit until in condition to be eaten. A person who has attempted to eat one of them when green and "puckery" will not be quick to repeat the experiment. The "puckery" substance in the immature Persimmon is tannin. As the fruit ripens, the tannin forms into crystals which do not dissolve in the mouth, and in this way the astringency disappears. The light-fleshed kinds are often seedless. The size of the fruit, the color of the flesh, and the time of ripening of all varieties of Persimmons is greatly influenced by the presence or absence of seeds. If seeds are present in varieties like Zengi, Hyakume and Taber's No. 23 and No. 129, the fruit is dark-fleshed, while if seeds are absent the flesh is light-colored, and does not lose its astringency until it softens.

The first Persimmon to ripen is Zengi, in August; the whole crop does not come on at this time, however, but continues to ripen for sixty days, the seedless ones being larger and later. Nos. 23 and 129 come soon after the first fruits of Zengi, ripening their whole crop together. No. 129, although not a large fruit, is a good shipper, and an excellent fruit, and perhaps the best early market sort. Following 23 and 129, early in September, come the first Okames, continuing to ripen for a month. Hyakume ripens from September 15 to 30, the bulk of the crop ripening together, which is also true of Yemon, which ripens next.

Some of the fruits of Triumph ripen in September, and it continues to ripen its fruits until December. At any time after the middle of October, the whole crop of Triumph may be removed and ripened off the trees. Tane-nashi ripens with Yemon, and Hachiya with Okame, Yeddo-Ichi early in October, Costata later in the month, and Tsuru latest of all, often hanging on the trees until midwinter.

Tane-nashi, Triumph, Okame, Yemon and Yeddo-Ichi excel in quality, perhaps, in the order named. Okame, on account of its long season, exquisite beauty and superior quality, is the best for home use and local market. Hachiya is valued for its immense size and showiness. For market, Tane-nashi and Yemon, of the light-fleshed kinds, and Hyakume and Yeddo-Ichi, of the dark-fleshed kinds, are good shippers and desirable; Okame is also good. For early market, Taber's No. 129 ranks first, but Taber's No. 23 and Zengi are also desirable. For late market, Costata, very distinct and handsome. For very late market, Tsuru.

New Chinese Persimmon, Tamopan

This remarkable Persimmon was discovered in China, west of Pekin, by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, the agricultural explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, and distributed under the number, S. P. 1., No. 16,921. The fruit is large to very large (we have had a number of specimens that weighed a pound each), flattened and oddly marked by a constriction about the middle as though a string had been tied around the fruit when growing. In color it is a beautiful golden red; the skin is quite thick and tough; flesh light-colored, astringent until fully ripe; quality excellent. The tree is a very strong, upright grower, with large, glossy leaves. It is exceedingly thrifty and vigorous in growth and makes a large tree. This is, without doubt, the most noteworthy addition to the list of Persimmons that has been made since the first introduction of Japan Persimmons about forty years ago. Adapted to the same region as the Japan Persimmons, and will give satisfaction when conditions are right. For further description see Yearbook, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910.

PRICES ON TAMOPAN PERSIMMON.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$60 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00	80 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	12 50	100 00

PRICES ON PERSIMMONS, except Tamopan.

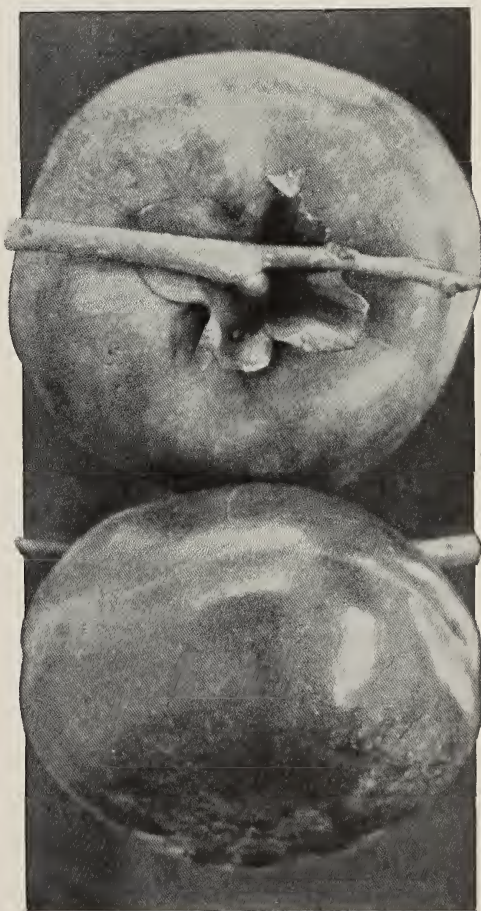
	Medium size, 2	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
to 3 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$13 00	\$110 00	
Standard size, 3					
to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	17 00	140 00	
Large size, 4 to					
5 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00	160 00	
Extra size, 5 to					
7 feet.....	40	3 00	25 00	200 00	
We can supply all varieties listed except Hyakume, Tsuru and Zengi in well-branched, 2-year-size.....					
50	4 00	35 00			
Same in 3-year size.....	1 00	7 50			

VARIETIES OF PERSIMMONS DESCRIBED

Costata. Medium size, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin salmon-yellow; flesh light yellow, dark flesh and seeds occurring seldom; astringent until ripe, then very fine; one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper. Tree distinct; a rapid, upright grower; foliage luxuriant.

Hachiya. Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin bright dark red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the apex; flesh deep yellow, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. The largest and handsomest of all. Tree vigorous and shapely. (See illustration, page 36.)

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and



Tamopan Persimmons



JAPAN PERSIMMON FRUITS (two-thirds natural size)

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits

3½ inches transversely; skin light buff-yellow, nearly always marked with rings and veins at the apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, not astringent; good while still hard. The tree is of good growth and a free bearer.

Okame. Large, roundish oblate, with well-defined quarter marks, point not depressed; diameter 2¾ inches longitudinally and 3½ inches transversely; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, translucent appearance; light clear flesh when ripe, with light brown center around the seeds, of which it has several; loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; quality fine. Tree strong, vigorous in growth and a good bearer. (See illustration, page 36.)

Taber's No. 23. Medium, oblate, flat or depressed point; 1¾ inches by 2¾ inches; skin rather dark red, with peculiar stipple marks; flesh dark brown, sweet and free from astringency; seedy; good. Prolific.

Taber's No. 129. Medium roundish, flattened at base; has a small but well-defined point at the apex; diameter about 2¾ inches both ways; skin dark yellow-red, with peculiar, roughened surface, somewhat resembling alligator leather; flesh light brown, crisp, sweet, free from astringency; excellent; a good keeper and shipper. Vigorous, prolific, regular bearer.

Tane-nashi. Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter 3¼ inches longitudinally and 3¾ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well. One of the most desirable market varieties. (See page 36.)

Triumph. Medium, tomato-shaped; skin red; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds; very productive; quality of the best. Ripens from September to December. Excellent for home use or for market. (See illustration, page 36.)

Tsuru. Large, slender, pointed; longest in proportion to its size of all; diameter 3¾ inches longitudinally and 2¾ inches transversely; skin bright red; flesh orange-yellow, some dark flesh around the very few seeds; astringent until fully ripe, when the quality is good. The latest of all to ripen. Tree vigorous; good bearer.

Yeddo-Ichi. Large, oblate; diameter 2½ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline, with dented-appearing surface and slight depression at end opposite the stem; skin darker red than most varieties, with heavy bloom; flesh very dark brown verging toward purplish; sweet, rich, crisp; in quality one of the best. Edible when still hard. Tree very prolific and thrifty.



Tane-nashi Persimmon Tree

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter 2¼ inches longitudinally and 3¼ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to a dull red, mottled with orange-yellow; distinct in color; quality fine; flesh deep, dull red, brown around the few seeds. Some specimens are light-fleshed and seedless. Tree vigorous and prolific.

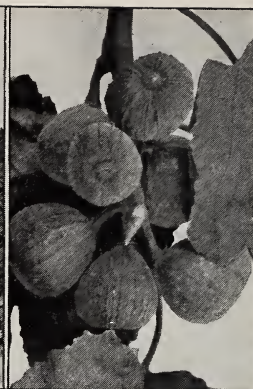
Zengi. The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; diameter 1¾ inches longitudinally and 2¼ inches transversely; skin yellowish red; flesh very dark, quality good; seedy; edible when still hard; one of the earliest. Vigorous and prolific.



Celeste Fig Tree



Fig Trees in Nursery



Lemon Figs

FIGS

No fruit is more valuable in the southern fruit-garden than Figs. They can be closely planted—10 to 12 feet apart—and yield heavily. The Fig-canning industry is gradually extending throughout the South, and since several tons of fruit can be produced on an acre of ground, it is well adapted to intensive culture. The preserved product put up at the present time in no wise supplies the demand, and we look for a very material increase in the Fig-canning industry.

The fresh Fig is also finding its way into the markets, and meeting with a ready sale. Carefully picked at the right stage of maturity and packed in strawberry crates, they can be placed by express in distant markets, four or five hundred miles, or even more, in good condition.

Figs come into bearing very early, and for that reason commend themselves to the fruit-grower. With a proper selection of varieties, fruit may be secured from June to November. No other fruit covers so long a summer-fruiting season.

PRICES ON FIGS.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
Small size, 1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 30	\$10 00	\$80 00
Medium size, 2 to 3 feet.....	20	1 60	14 00	120 00
Standard size, 3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	18 00	160 00
Extra size, 4 to 5 feet.....	40	3 00	25 00	

Blue Genoa. Medium to large size; skin bluish black; quality good. Tree a strong grower.

Brunswick. Fruit very large, broadly pear-shaped, with short, rather slender stalk; ribs well marked, eye large, open, with rosy scales; skin tough, dark brown in color; pulp thick, soft, quality very good. Satisfactory variety.

Black Ischia. Size medium to large; color of skin bluish black, almost entirely covered with delicate bluish bloom; quality good; strong grower, heavy bearer and quite hardy.

Brown Turkey. Size medium to large; broadly pear-shaped, with short, thick stalk; ribs few in number; color coppery brown; flesh white, or slightly amber-colored, shading to pink about the seeds; flesh solid, excellent quality. This variety ranks with Celeste in hardiness. It is very hardy and desirable.

Celeste. Small to medium, pear-shaped, ribbed; violet-colored, sometimes shading to purplish brown, covered with bloom about half way up from the neck; stem short, stout. Flesh whitish, shading to rose-color at center; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, excellent quality. One of

the hardiest varieties of Figs, and can be grown far outside of the usual limits of culture; very desirable for canning and preserving.

Green Ischia. Fruit of medium size, long; pulp rosy red, soft, melting, quality rich, sweet; a variety of very high quality. A strong grower and should be in every Fig collection.

Lemon. Fruit medium to large, flattened, faintly ribbed, light yellowish green; stem short, stout; flesh white, sweet, rather soft, quality fair to good; season July. Vigorous and prolific.

Magnolia. Fruit of large size, light-colored, handsome; vigorous grower; prolific; excellent for canning. This variety is a great favorite with Texas planters.

Smyrna. Fruit large to very large, flattened; color light, greenish yellow, smooth; stem very short; flesh amber-colored; a strong grower. Desirable where it can be pollinated.

White Adriatic. Size medium to large, flattened, slightly turban-shaped, ribs not well marked; eye open; skin thick; color greenish yellow, or light yellow; flesh rosy red; a good grower and gives satisfaction on rich land.

Deciduous Fruits

New Fig, Leon

This valuable new Fig originated as a seedling from the seed of a Smyrna Fig planted by Mr. J. W. Coles, of Tallahassee, Fla. The parent tree is large, thrifty and bears annually heavy crops of most excellent fruit. It is recommended for planting throughout the Gulf Coast Fig region, and, as it has been grown successfully for a considerable time in western Florida, we are confident it will prove desirable.

Fruit large, $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ inches, turbinate, largest diameter near the apex; stem short, stout; color yellowish green with light oval dots, brown on parts exposed to sun; scales pink; flesh yellowish white, light amber among the flowers, melting; flavor sweet, quality very good. Leaves large, five-lobed, enlarged upward.

PRICES ON LEON FIGS.

	Each	Per 10
Small size, 1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
Medium size, 2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
Standard size, 3 to 4 feet....	40	3 50
Extra size, 4 to 5 feet.....	50	4 00

MULBERRIES

While Mulberries are of little value for commercial purposes or table use, there are nevertheless several purposes for which they are admirably suited and of decided value. They form an economic food for poultry and swine, and for tolling birds away from other fruits there is nothing else so effective.

PRICES ON MULBERRIES.—On Mulberry stock.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet.....	25	2 00	16 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up.....	30	2 50	20 00

Downing A subacid berry of good quality; strong, upright grower, with beautiful foliage; it forms a fine, impressive tree and is valuable as a shade tree, as well as for its fruit, which is borne profusely.



Stubbs Mulberry



Celeste Figs

Hicks. Fruit sweet; tree grows rapidly and bears young; productive; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose; continues in bearing four months of the year.

Ironclad. A very hardy variety of Mulberry which has resisted the cold in Texas for many years. Fruit large, sweet, prolific, desirable.

Stubbs. Large, black; acid; excellent; very prolific. Fruit from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, greatly superior to any of the other varieties. Tree vigorous and handsome.

Townsend. A new variety, which, on account of its extreme earliness, we have deemed worthy of propagation. Berries of medium size and fair quality. Should be planted where birds are apt to ruin other early fruits. March and April.

Multicaulis (*Morus multicaulis*). The Silkworm Tree. A very vigorous tree, extensively used for propagation, shade, and for silkworms.

White. A white-fruited form, vigorous and prolific. Should be generally planted



Deciduous Fruits

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranates are very hardy shrubs which can be grown throughout the Gulf States and the coastal sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The brilliant scarlet flowers are produced in profusion, and the plants are very prolific. The fruit is used in making jellies, marmalades and acid drinks. For this latter purpose they are highly esteemed. The fruit has a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor found in few fruits. The Pomegranate is a coming commercial fruit.

PRICES ON POMEGRANATES.—On own roots.

	Each	Per 10	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$16 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00
3 to 5 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00



Rhoda Pomegranates (½ natural size)

Papershell. A variety with very thin skin; juicy, very sweet, and of excellent quality.

Purple-seeded. Large; rind thin; juice cells surrounding the seeds dark ruby or wine-color; sprightly, vinous and of the best quality.

Rhoda. Brought to our attention by one of our employees, who had been growing it for years. The fruit is of large size; rind thin but tough; juice-cells large and of beautiful wine-color; crisp, sweet and of exquisite flavor.

Sweet. This variety has large, sweet fruit and is one of the best of the sweet group; handsome.

Wonderful. A new, fine, late-ripening sort, with large, highly colored fruit and beautiful pulp.

APPLES

While the Gulf Region is not recommended for extensive Apple orchards for commercial purposes, yet, on its upper edge some varieties may be grown. The most successful results are secured by planting on heavy clay soils, or soils underlaid with clay, or on soils with a goodly supply of moisture, and which at the same time are well drained. Under most conditions the planting should not extend beyond a few trees for the home orchard. Our list is made up of those varieties which experience has shown will succeed farthest south.

PRICES ON APPLES.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet.....	25	2 00	16 00

Ben Davis. Medium to large, roundish, truncated, conical; yellowish, overspread and striped or splashed with shades of red; subacid, of fair quality; good keeper. Widely planted; popular.

Early Harvest. Medium to large; yellow,

juicy; tender, of fine flavor. A well-known and popular variety. Ripens in June.

Horse. Large, oval in shape, ribbed; yellow in color; flesh yellow and subacid. An important southern summer Apple.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Evergreen Fruits

APPLES, continued

Jennings, or Jennings' Florida. Succeeds farther south than any other variety, and is unquestionably the variety to plant, as it yields fair crops of good Apples in sections below the Apple range. The Jennings will prove satisfactory throughout the Gulf country westward into Texas. Grown in our county many years.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson, with heavy bloom; flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Ripens in June. The tree is vigorous and bears very young and regularly. Adapted to a wide range of climate.

Red June. Medium conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. A beautiful and thrifty tree. One of the best for the lower South.

AVOCADO (*Persea Americana*)

The Avocado is one of the highest-priced fruits in our markets at this time. The fruit is used for salads, and is highly esteemed by all acquainted with its qualities. Our trees are grown from very hardy Mexican strains.

PRICES ON AVOCADOS FROM SEED.

	Each	Per 10
Small plants, 10 to 18 inches.....	\$o 30	\$2 50
Medium plants, 18 to 24 inches.....	35	3 00

BANANAS

The Banana is a rapid-growing plant of great value for its fruit and for decorative purposes. It requires rather moist ground and plenty of plant-food for best results. Both stable manure and commercial fertilizer may be used. Very often there is a low, moist place that may be planted in Bananas to advantage, or they may be set on the shores of lakes or the banks of streams.

PRICES ON BANANA PLANTS.

	Each	Per 10
Small suckers.....	\$o 25	\$2 00
Medium suckers.....	35	3 00

Cavendish. A rather tender, dwarf variety, producing an excellent quality of fruit.

Hart (Hart's Choice, or Lady-Finger). A valuable hardy sort; fruit of fine quality.

Orinoco (Horse Banana). A strong-growing variety producing large plants; bunches small. Very hardy and may be grown in north Florida and around the Gulf Coast generally.

GUAVAS

Guavas as a group are among the most valuable tropical and subtropical fruits. The Common Guava is well adapted to south Florida and similar regions, while the Red Cattley and Yellow Chinese may be grown in north Florida as well as in more tropical sections. Excellent for use as dessert fruits or for making preserves and jellies.

PRICES ON GUAVAS.—From seed.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$o 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00

Common Guava. This is the Guava most commonly used in making jelly, marmalade, cheese, etc. Our plants are grown from seed of selected fruits, and will give good fruit for the purposes mentioned. Adapted to south Florida.

Red Cattley. A handsome evergreen shrub, with glossy green leaves, producing large quantities of small red fruits, 1 to 1 ¼ inches in diameter. It can be grown in northern Florida, the Gulf Coast country and more tropical regions.

Yellow. Identical with the Red Cattley, except that the fruit is yellow instead of being red-fleshed. Both of these varieties are very desirable.



Red Cattley Guavas



Evergreen Fruits

LOQUAT (*Eriobotrya Japonica*)

Japanese Medlar; Biwa of the Japanese

The Loquat is a strikingly handsome, large-leaved evergreen tree adapted to the Gulf Coast country and more tropical locations. The leaves are large, dark green and rough; the young shoots woolly. A compact grower and forms a well-rounded head. It is very desirable as an ornamental.



Loquat Fruit

Nor is it desirable as an ornamental only, for its fruit, which is about the size of a Wild Goose plum, oblong, bright yellow, subacid, has an agreeable flavor and is highly prized for cooking; makes a most excellent jelly.

The white blossoms, borne in spikes, come during the winter months; consequently, while trees are quite hardy all along the Gulf Coast, fruit can be counted on only in sections comparatively exempt from severe cold.

PRICES ON LOQUATS.—From seed.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00
4 to 6 feet.....	60	5 00	

MANGO

(*Mangifera Indica*)

The Mango is adapted for cultivation in south Florida and in the tropics generally. It is one of the noblest fruit trees known and, under favorable conditions, grows to enormous size, and succeeds on a wide range of soils.

PRICES ON MANGOES.—From seed.

	Each	Per 10
Small plants, 10 to 18 in. . . .	\$0 25	\$2 00
Medium plants, 18 to 24 in. . . .	35	3 00

PAPAYA (*Carica Papaya*)

This is one of the most remarkable tropical fruits. The fruit somewhat resembles a cantaloupe. As the plants are dioecious, about one-half of them will bear fruit and the remainder supply pollen to fertilize the blossoms. Under favorable conditions the pistillate plants will fruit in a few months after planting. They require plenty of plant-food, good drainage and sufficient moisture for best results. It may be described as a continuous fruit-bearing plant, as it will continue in fruit without a break for months or even years. It makes a very desirable ornamental.

PRICES ON PAPAYA PLANTS.—From seed.

	Each	Per 10
Small size, 10 to 18 in.	\$0 25	\$2 00
Medium size, 18 to 24 in.	35	3 00

SURINAM CHERRY (*Eugenia Michellii*)

A low-growing shrub, sometimes reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, with bright green, glossy leaves. The fruit is cherry-like, ribbed, an inch or so in diameter, with a delightful, spicy, subacid taste. Excellent for making jellies and preserves. It makes an interesting pot-plant for conservatory or home, and is quite hardy when grown outdoors. It makes a very attractive and unique ornament to the home grounds, and is delightful all the year round. 2-year, bushy plants, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



James Grape-vine



View in Grape Nursery



Bunches of Niagara Grapes

GRAPES

Grapes of the Muscadine group are native to the South, and are well adapted to the soil and climate. When compared with the Bunch Grapes, the fruit-clusters are small, but the fruit is fine-flavored and valuable as a table Grape, for making unfermented grape-juice, preserves, jellies and wine. In Virginia and North Carolina they are extensively grown for wine-making.

Muscadine vines are long-lived, reaching a healthy, vigorous old age. They require plenty of space for best results, and should be planted 15 to 25 feet apart each way. The usual plan is to allow them to run on an overhead trellis, 6½ to 7 feet from the ground. The posts should be heart-pine, cypress or cedar. The trellis may be made of wood and wire, or of wood alone.

The usual plan, heretofore, has been to allow the Muscadine Grapes to grow without pruning, but this is a mistake. It has been shown that, to secure the best results, the vines should be pruned. This is best done in October, immediately after the leaves have fallen. They may also be pruned in summer. Pruning should consist largely in thinning out the vines to admit air and sunlight.

In the lower South, the northern Bunch Grapes, while not so thoroughly at home, can be grown to perfection for home use and for local market, when well cultivated, sprayed and cared for. The leading varieties are Delaware, Diamond, Ives, Moore's Early and Niagara.

The best trellis for the Bunch Grapes in the lower South is the Munson three-wire trellis. The vines should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart. For the first season or two a post placed at each vine will



Scuppernong Grapes (see page 44)

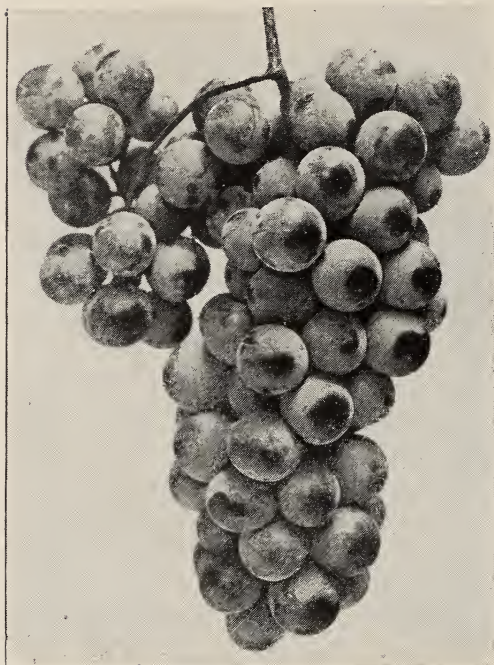


GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Grapes

be sufficient. Later the cross-pieces and three wires can be added, and the vines allowed to run out over them. Prune each winter season. Cut away a goodly portion of last season's growth, leaving four or five buds on each shoot. The best spray for the canes and fruit is bordeaux mixture. This should be applied several times each season, beginning soon after the growth starts in spring, with an application in winter, just after the pruning is done. It is an excellent plan to bag the bunches of fruit, using for this purpose two- or three-pound ordinary paper sacks.



Delaware Grapes

Muscadine

PRICES.	Each	Per 10	100
1-year.....	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$9 00
2-year.....	20	1 60	12 00
3-year—Eden, Flowers, James, Mish, Thomas.....	35	2 50	20 00

Eden. A seedling of the Scuppernong, originated in Georgia. Medium-sized black berries, somewhat acid. Bears early; very productive.

Flowers. Bunches composed of fifteen to twenty large purplish black berries; sweet; vinous; good quality. Most largely planted variety of the Muscadine type. August and September.

James. Very valuable. The largest of the Muscadine group, berries often measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; prolific; black, juicy,

sweet. Has taken premiums wherever exhibited. Ripens from August until late in the fall.

Mish. Vine vigorous and prolific. Berries black, medium to large; sweet. August.

Scuppernong. Muscadine type. Bunches composed of eight or ten very large berries, bronzed when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, sweet, with peculiar, agreeable, musky flavor; quality excellent. Aug. and Sept. (See illustration, page 43.)

Thomas. Belongs to the Muscadine type, and one of the best of its class. Color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender. Aug. and Sept.

Bunch Grapes

PRICES.	Each	Per 10	100
1-year.....	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$9 00
2-year.....	20	1 60	12 00

Agawam. A strong-growing variety with large bunches of large, dark reddish brown Grapes. The fruit is of good quality and flavor.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large and reddish; skin thin; a desirable table variety.

Champion. Bunches and berries medium, round, blue-black; vigorous. Very early.

Clinton. Bunches of medium size; berries round, black, pulpy and juicy. A good grower.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, good; vine vigorous. Heavy bearer; desirable for home markets. July.

Delaware. Bunches small to medium; berries small, skin red or pink, and very thin; sweet, juicy, vinous; quality best.

Diamond. A handsome white Grape equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and ten days earlier. Prolific, very thrifty and vigorous.

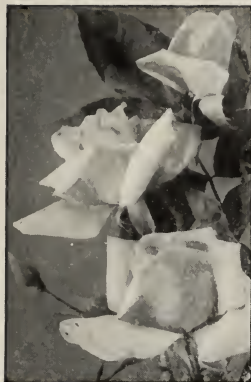
Ives. Strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunch large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of good quality. June.

Moore's Early. Similar to Concord in size and shape, but better and earlier.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh sweet; quality good. Vigorous and prolific. One of the best for Florida.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). Bunch large, compact; berry very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy, quality best. July.

Wildner (Rogers' No. 4). Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Good bearer. July.



Safrano Roses



View in Rose Nursery



Solfaterre Rose Bush

ROSES

Roses are the most important flowering shrubs of the South. Nowhere in the country do they develop in such beauty or bloom in such profusion. No garden is complete without its Rose-bed, no planting scheme is perfect which does not provide a place for them.

With few exceptions, the most satisfactory results will be secured by planting Roses grafted on strong-growing roots. Nearly all Roses grown from cuttings are vastly inferior, producing poor, weak plants as compared with grafted specimens. Our Roses are strong, grafted plants, grown in the open field—the kind of Roses that give satisfaction. In planting, the graft-union should be placed two or three inches under the surface of the ground. Any shoots which come from the root below the graft-union should be promptly removed, as these are worthless and will soon injure the grafted Rose above.

The Rose is a gross feeder, requiring plenty of water, and if liberal applications of liquid manure are given during the blooming season, larger and more beautiful flowers will result.

CLIMBING ROSES are usually regarded as valuable only for porches or trellises. While useful for these purposes, they are often much more satisfactory as bush Roses. Climbing Roses are strong growers; given plenty of room and severely pruned, they produce an abundance of bloom never surpassed and not often equaled by the true bush Roses. The ability of a Rose to bloom depends on its ability to grow and produce new wood.

Roses are derived from a number of different classes. These classes are indicated by initial letters in parenthesis immediately following the name of the variety. The key to these classes is as follows:

Bk., Banksia; Beng., Bengal; Bour., Bourbon; C. B., Climbing Bengal; C. C., Climbing China; C. N., Climbing Noisette; C. T., Climbing Tea; H. C., Hybrid China; H. N., Hybrid Noisette; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual; H. T., Hybrid Tea; Mult., Multiflora; N., Noisette; Pol., Polyantha; P., Prairie; T., Tea.

PRICES ON ROSES.—Grafted on strong-growing stock.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, strong, open-ground-grown	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 00
2-year, large, strong, open-ground-grown	35	3 00	25 00



Duchesse de Brabant Rose (see page 48)



Roses

Red Roses

Agrippina (Beng.). Crimson. Profuse bloomer; strong grower; fine for bedding.

Alfred Colomb. (H. P.) A beautiful shade of clear red; large, double flowers; very fragrant.

Archduke Charles. (Beng.) Brilliant crimson-scarlet, often marked with lighter shades. A good grower and very satisfactory.

Bessie Johnson. (H. P.) Red. Silvery on outside of petals. Flowers medium size. Vigorous.

Climbing Wootton. (C. H. T.) Very large, rather open flowers, beautifully formed; color bright magenta-red, passing to crimson, richly shaded. A free bloomer, strong grower and a beautiful Rose. It gives excellent satisfaction

both in growth and flowers. (See illustration on page 47.)

Crimson Rambler. (Pol.) Bright crimson flowers produced in clusters of 30 to 40, each flower being 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. A very strong-growing climber.

Duke of Edinburgh. (H. P.) Dark, velvety pink, inner surface of petals lighter; flowers medium size, very handsome and fragrant.

General Jacqueminot. (H. P.) Crimson, well formed and not surpassed in beauty and brilliancy of color. Strong grower and free bloomer for its class.

Giant of Battles. (H. P.) Crimson. Flowers of medium or large size, double and fragrant. An old-time favorite.

James Sprunt. (C. B.) Deep cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The cut flowers keep for a remarkably long time in perfect condition. Makes a good pillar Rose, and the brilliant and beautiful flowers are to be found at all seasons. (See illustration, page 48.)

Louis Philippe. (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not so valuable for bouquets as some varieties, it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright red flowers.

Marshall P. Wilder. (H. P.) Flowers very large, perfectly double, and of good substance; color bright cherry-red, shading to crimson. Plant a clean, healthy grower.

Mrs. Cleveland. (H. P.) Dark red or crimson; velvety; well formed; medium to large; fragrant.

Papa Gontier. (T.) Outer petals red, inner ones pink. A free-flowering Rose of great merit, with beautifully formed buds and flowers. Very vigorous and one of the best Roses in our collection. (See illustration, back cover.)

President Lincoln. (H. P.) Crimson, dark and velvety. Strong grower with good foliage, and medium to large flowers.

Reine Marie Henriette. (C. T.) Cherry-red, a pure shade, which does not fade or shade off into undesirable tints; large, double and beautifully formed; somewhat fragrant. This is one of the finest red climbing Roses in our collection and we strongly recommend it. (See illustration, page 47.)

Virginia R. Cox (Gruss an Teplitz). (H. T.) A bright, dazzling crimson, with beautiful buds and medium-double flowers of large size. A profuse bloomer throughout the whole season. A strong and vigorous grower and should be given plenty of space.



White Maman Cochet Roses (see page 50)

Roses



Climbing Wootton Roses (see page 46)

Pink Roses

Alice Hoffman. (Bour.) Light pink center, surrounded by outer petals of dark crimson; medium size, double and full.

Anne de Diesbach. (H. P.) A bright clear pink, with large petals, delicately veined. Flowers large and very double. It is a vigorous grower and produces its beautiful flowers in abundance. Sweet-scented. A fine variety.

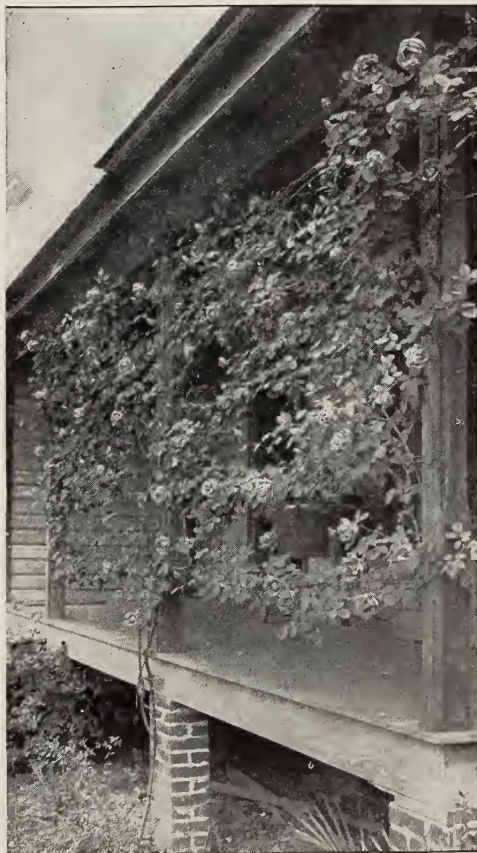
Antoine Mouton. (H. P.) A vigorous grower, bearing flowers of extraordinary size. Bright, clear pink, reverse of petals silvery rose.

Appoline. (Bour.) Light pink, shaded darker on edges; vigorous; free-bloomer, flowering in clusters.

Baby Rambler. (Pol.) A dwarf Rose, reaching a height of 18 to 20 inches; flowers pink, double, produced in dense clusters of two to three dozen. It is always in flower, even in the hot weather of midsummer, and makes a beautiful mass of bloom. This is a very desirable Rose.

Bon Silene. (T.) Deep salmon-rose, marked with carmine; highly scented. Valuable for its buds, which are large and of fine form and color. Very strong and robust in this section; bears profusely the year round. An old favorite, and still very popular.

Bougere. (T.) Light pink, outer surface of petals darker, buds of medium length; free bloomer; strong grower.



Reine Marie Henriette Rose (see page 46)



Roses

Catherine Mermet. (T.) Pink, with the inner surface of the petals lighter colored; good bloomer; well-formed buds; medium vigorous. A good variety.

Cheshunt Hybrid. (H. T.) Large; double; full; of perfect form; fragrant; ruby-crimson, passing to rich maroon; a strong grower.

Climbing Bridesmaid. (C. T.) Dark pink, variable in color. Strong climber.

Comtesse Eva Starhemberg. (T.) Yellow, buff and yellow center, edged rose. Medium to large; double and full. Strong grower.

Coquette Bordelais. (H. P.) Pink; large, regular flowers; vigorous grower.

Duchesse de Brabant. (T.) Pink; petals deeper colored on outer surface; buds and

flowers globular; very free bloomer; vigorous and excellent for planting in beds, as the bushes when in bloom are very showy. An old-fashioned garden Rose of great merit. (See page 45.)

Henry M. Stanley. (T.) Pale pink, edged and mottled deep rose, with a lovely shade of salmon on reverse of petals. Large and double.

Her Majesty. (H. P.) Beautiful shade of pink; large, well-formed flowers; sweet-scented; very double. A vigorous grower, producing flowers on long stems.

Jules Jurgensen. (C. B.) Large, full, finely formed flowers of a magenta-rose color. In habit the vine resembles James Sprunt.

Mad. Camille. (T.) Large, very double and full; rosy flesh, changing to salmon-rose.

Mad. de Vatry. (T.) Pink, outer petals and outer surfaces red or deep pink; vigorous; good bloomer, with large, handsome foliage.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz. (T.) Large, globular flowers, very full and sweet; color pure white, the edges of petals tinged with carmine. The flowers have the exquisiteness and delicacy of its parent Duchesse de Brabant. One of the most satisfactory here.

Mad. Lambard. (T.) Pink, darker on outer petals, outer surfaces of petals shaded deeper pink; very vigorous; good bloomer. A satisfactory and desirable Rose which will yield a profusion of its flowers all summer. We recommend it highly. (See illustration, page 50.)

Mad. Margottin. (T.) Flesh-color, sometimes slightly tinted pale pink at center; medium size, very double. Delicately fragrant.

Mad. Philemon Cochet. (T.) Light pink; free bloomer; very vigorous, desirable.

Mad. Scipion Cochet. (T.) Pink, edges of petals darker; flowers globular; free blooming; strong grower with handsome bright foliage. Very satisfactory.

Magna Charta. (H. C.) Bright clear pink; very full and double; very vigorous, making a large bush.

Marie Ducher. (T.) Light pink, outer surface of petals darker; buds dark pink; strong grower; very desirable.

Paul Neyron. (H. P.) Strong and vigorous; pink; full; double. The largest-flowered Rose grown, often measuring 6 inches across. A very desirable variety, and one of the best Hybrid Perpetuals for the South.

Pink Maman Cochet. (T.) A free-blooming Rose, with large, pointed buds, very double; clear pink. Plant a strong grower, and free-bloomer, with beautiful foliage. One of the best Roses in our collection.



James Sprunt (see page 46)

Roses



Devoniensis Roses (see page 50)

Santa Rosa. (T.) Pink, with dark pink buds; dwarf; vigorous; very free blooming; medium-sized flowers. An extra-fine Rose; excellent for bedding.

Souvenir de Madame Pernet. (T.) Light pink, edges of petals deep pink; full, globular buds; good grower and bloomer. Same character as Duchesse de Brabant, but darker in color.

White Roses

Blanche de Muer. (H. P.) White, tinted with pink; small or medium flowers; double. Vigorous.

Bride. (T.) White, slightly pink tinted on outer petals; buds long, pointed, outer petals spreading; a very free-blooming variety and a great favorite.

Cherokee (*Rosa laevigata*). A high-climbing Rose with slender, green, prickly branches; leaves usually three-parted, bright, shining, evergreen; flowers large, white with numerous deep yellow stamens, giving a bright yellow center, showy. A very handsome variety of Climbing Rose, valuable not only for its flowers which appear in spring, but for its bright, evergreen foliage. Splendid for covering trellises or walls and low buildings.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. (C. T.) White; globular buds, pink-tinted in the center; flowers in clusters of three to eight; free-blooming; a strong-growing climber.

Climbing Marie Guillot. (C. T.) White. Very double; strong grower; flowers in clusters of two to five; foliage large and bright; a desirable variety.

Clothilde Soupert. (Pol.) White, tinted pink in the center and at the base of the small, closely set petals. Flowers flat, rounded, of medium size, produced in large clusters; very



Marie Van Houtte (see page 50)



Roses

sweet-scented. Bush a vigorous grower and a free bloomer. This is a very desirable variety and a favorite with all who know it.

Devoniensis. (C. T.) White, tinted with pink; with beautiful buds. This is one of the most desirable climbing sorts, and is not surpassed by any other variety in vigor of growth. It blooms profusely and flowers are always to be found. (See illustration, page 49.)

Estelle Pradel. (C. N.) Lovely, pure white buds, flowers medium size, full and sweet, profuse bloomer. A favorite climbing Rose in the South.

Frau Karl Druschki. (H. P.) White, with blooms four to six inches across; buds full, well formed; open flowers very double. A strong, vigorous grower; nearly always in bloom. We strongly recommend it. (See page 51.)

Lamarque. (C. N.) White, with sulphur center. Constant bloomer. Very satisfactory.

Mad. Alfred Carriere. (H. P.) White, pink-tinted; rather loose; medium size. Strong grower and free bloomer. Grows well with us.

Margaret Dickson. (H. P.) White, faintly tinted with pink; flowers almost as large as those of Paul Neyron. Foliage large and handsome.

Mary Washington. (C. T.) Small, white flowers, borne in clusters; fragrant, with the scent of the old-fashioned Roses.

Marie Guillot. (T.) White, tinted with yellow and light pink. A vigorous Rose, with large, full double flowers.

Marie Lambert. (T.) White; beautifully formed buds; sweet scented; vigorous. A free

and constant bloomer; one of the best for early spring flowers. The bush grows to a large size, with handsome, dark green foliage.

Marie Van Houtte. (T.) White, with lemon tint, pink on outer petals; buds of good size; flowers turning pink as they fade; good bloomer; thrifty grower; leaves large and shining. A very handsome and desirable Rose. (See page 49.)

Mrs. Robert Peary. (H. T.) This Rose is identical with Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, except that it is a climber. A strong grower and a very desirable and satisfactory variety.

Queen. (T.) Pure white, with globular buds, and good double flowers produced in clusters of three to fifteen; one of our best white Roses. Very free flowering and vigorous.

White Maman Cochet. (T.) Pure white, or white with very slight, delicate pink tint on the outer petals; full, double, beautiful, pointed buds with regular shell-like petals. A profuse bloomer and strong, vigorous grower. We can strongly recommend it as one of our best Roses. (See illustration, page 46.)

White Perle des Jardins. (T.) White, lemon-tinted in center; open flowers have petals turned back along edges, giving them a pointed appearance. Strong grower and one of the most distinct and desirable white Roses.

Woodland Margaret. (C. N.) Medium-sized, pure white flowers, sometimes tinged with blush, produced in great profusion. A constant bloomer and vigorous climber. Desirable in the lower South.



Madame Lambard Roses (see page 48)

Yellow and Salmon Roses

Chromatella. (C. N.) Lemon-yellow; long-pointed buds; very vigorous and free blooming. An old and desirable sort.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Deep yellow with good buds and large double flowers. It blooms profusely and is a strong grower. Desirable yellow bush Rose.

Gloire Lyonnaise. (H. P.) Light salmon-yellow, sometimes creamy white. A large-flowered variety and very desirable. A fine Rose.

Isabella Sprunt. (T.) Lemon-yellow; buds like Safrano; fine bloomer; a very desirable variety; strong grower. Originated in eastern North Carolina.

Letty Coles. (T.) Beautiful blush-colored flowers, sometimes tinged with pale yellow; medium to large size and fine form; a strong, vigorous grower; sweet Tea fragrance.

Mad. Francisca Kruger. (T.) A strong, vigorous Rose; a constant bloomer; flowers of large size, coppery yellow, shaded with pink on outer petals.

Marechal Niel. (C. N.) Deep yellow; very large; full globular form; delightfully fragrant. The finest of all yellow climbing Roses. In the South it is at home and grows at its best. A strong, vigorous grower, producing its flowers freely at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection.

Media. (T.) Yellow; large, full buds; deep yellow in center, lighter on the outer surfaces; free bloomer; strong grower. An excellent yellow bush Rose, equal to Etoile de Lyon and closely resembling it.

Reve d'Or. (C. T.) A free-flowering climbing Rose, with salmon-colored buds. It closely resembles Safrano, but the flowers are more double. A very desirable variety.

Safrano. (T.) A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon, which is always bright and clear, and



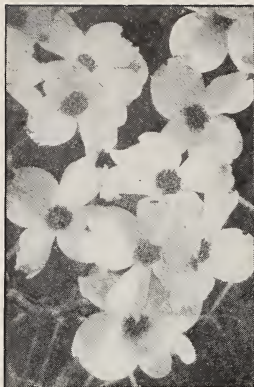
Frau Karl Druschki Rose (see page 50)

does not fade or shade off into dull and undesirable tints. One of the most exquisitely colored Roses, and exceedingly beautiful in the bud. In this latitude it makes a strong, vigorous bush, and bears an abundance of flowers at all seasons. One of the best Roses for the South. (See page 45.)

Solfaterre. (C. T.) Clear sulphur-yellow; large and double. Foliage and character of growth very similar to Marechal Niel. A splendid climber and profuse and constant bloomer; the flowers do not blight, wilt or fade in the hot midsummer sun, like many of the other fine varieties. With proper pruning, it makes a splendid bush Rose. (See page 45.)

Florida State Horticultural Society's Report

At the annual meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society, numerous papers and reports containing the most advanced thoughts of up-to-date, practical horticulturists are presented. The discussions following these reports bring out many valuable points. These papers, reports and discussions are published in book form and mailed to members of the society. The 1913 report will be mailed to anyone remitting \$1 for it.



Dogwood Flowers



Shade Trees in Nursery



Magnolia Tree

Shade Trees

Nowhere in the country is shade so acceptable or so necessary as in the South. Whether in park or city street, country road or lawn, Shade Trees are valued not as luxuries, but as necessities for health and comfort. Nothing adds more to the home grounds, nothing so improves the appearance of town or city, as well-placed, healthy, vigorous Shade Trees.

The list of trees which is offered to our customers we can strongly recommend for planting throughout the Southern States. They are carefully grown and trained. The roots are well developed and the stems are straight. They are given the same care that we give all our fruit trees. Grown in nursery rows for a number of years, our Shade Trees are vastly superior in every way to the trees which may be obtained from the woods and transplanted to the home grounds.

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*).

A tree with fern-like foliage; rapid grower, well adapted to southern Florida. One of the most desirable evergreen trees.

	Each	Per 10
Small.....	\$0 15	\$1 00
Medium.....	25	2 00
Large.....	35	3 00

CAMPHOR (*Cinnamomum Camphora*). An evergreen tree of handsome, compact growth, with bright, clean foliage. A strong grower on moist, well-drained lands; hardy throughout Florida and the greater portion of the Gulf states. Strongly recommended for windbreaks. Now being planted in Florida for the production of camphor gum. (See page 54.)

	Each	Per 10	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 to 3 feet, stocky..	25	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 feet, stocky..	40	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 feet, extra fine	75	6 00	45 00
5 to 7 feet.....	1 25	10 00	
Special-sized trees..	\$2 to \$5 each.		

CATALPA speciosa. A hardy deciduous tree of very rapid growth, with large, dark green leaves. The flowers are large, 2½ inches in diameter, white, with yellow and purple spots, borne in medium-sized clusters. The wood is exceedingly durable and well adapted for cross-ties and fence-posts.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
4 to 6 feet.....	30	2 50
6 to 8 feet.....	50	4 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	7 50



Cork Elm Tree

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Shade Trees

DOGWOOD, White (*Cornus florida*). A small tree, with spreading, bushy top and bright green leaves. The flowers with their large, white bracts, appearing in spring before the leaves, make the Dogwood one of the most striking ornamental trees. The fruit ripens in autumn and is bright scarlet in color. (See page 52.)

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50

ELMS. A group of large, stately, rapid-growing trees, well suited for planting on moist soil. They are among our most satisfactory shade trees for streets or lawns. We offer varieties well adapted to the South.

	Each	Per 10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 6 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00
6 to 8 feet.....	50	4 50	
8 to 10 feet.....	75	7 00	

American (*Ulmus Americana*). A very desirable variety, with long, gracefully curved branches. Leaves green, light beneath, becoming yellow in fall.

Cork (*Ulmus racemosa*). One of the Elms best adapted to the South, reaching a height of upward of 100 feet, with oblong, rounded top. Branches clothed with dark green leaves and provided with corky wings, giving a unique aspect to the tree. A valuable shade tree.

EUCALYPTUS. A group of Australian trees, very rapid growers and valuable for their timber. Will succeed on well-drained lands, comparatively free from frost.

	Each	Per 10
Small.....	\$0 15	\$1 00
Medium.....	25	2 00
Large.....	35	3 00

corynocalyx (Sugar Gum). Very ornamental, with dark green leaves; a rapid grower, very straight and upright. Adapted to dry lands.

rostrata (Red Gum). One of the hardiest varieties, reaching a height of about 200 feet. Desirable as a shade tree, and the timber is very durable.

tereticornis (Gray Gum). A very handsome variety, similar to Rostrata, but more erect. Wood very durable.

FLOWERING WILLOW (*Chilopsis linearis*). A spreading tree, reaching a height of 15 or 20 feet. Leaves long, narrow, willow-like. Flowers lilac striped with yellow, borne throughout most of the summer. Will grow and do well on dry land. Very handsome and odd.

Flowering Willow, continued	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50
4 to 6 feet.....	50	

HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*). A large, rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches and rounded head. Leaves oblong, narrow, pointed. A very satisfactory shade and avenue tree, and grows well over a wide area.

Recommended for the South.	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
4 to 6 feet.....	50	4 50
6 to 8 feet.....	75	6 00



Magnolia grandiflora

HOLLY (*Ilex opaca*). Well known as the Christmas Holly. This tree, with bright green, spiny leaves and brilliant scarlet berries is one of our handsomest evergreen shade trees. A moderately rapid grower and succeeds everywhere. Should be severely cut back when transplanted.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50

JAPANESE VARNISH TREE (*Sterculia platifolia*). A rapid-growing, smooth, green-barked deciduous tree; large leaves; head round and medium-sized.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	7 50

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The grandest broad-leaved evergreen of the southern forests. Leaves large, bright shining above, usually



Shade Trees

Magnolia, continued

coated with brownish hairs beneath. Flowers beautiful, large, often 8 or 10 inches across, waxy white, lemon-scented and produced throughout a period of two or three months.

(See page 53.)

	Each	Per 10	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50	60 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	9 00	80 00
6 to 8 feet.....	1 25	10 00	90 00



Camphor Tree and Young Foliage (see page 52)

MAPLES (*Acer*) are among our most valuable shade and ornamental trees. They grow rapidly and are long-lived. Their colors, changing with the seasons from spring to autumn, lend a pleasing touch to the landscape.

Prices on Scarlet and Silver Maples.	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 50
6 to 8 feet.....	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	15 00

Scarlet (*Acer rubrum*). One of our handsomest Maples, growing to large size with moderately spreading branches. The leaves are three- to five-pointed, light green above, white beneath, changing to vivid shades of scarlet and gold in autumn. In early spring the bright red flowers are produced, followed by the equally high-colored seeds.

Silver (*Acer dasycarpum*). A Maple of rapid growth, with large, five-pointed leaves, green on the upper side and white, silvery colored beneath, turning pure yellow in fall. Branches wide-spreading and rather drooping, forming a graceful tree.

Wier's Cut-leaved. A form of Silver Maple, with deeply divided leaves. A rapid-growing tree with drooping branches. We recommend it highly.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 00
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 00
6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	7 50

OAK (*Quercus*). Long-lived, of rapid growth with graceful, rounded tops. The Oaks are among our most valuable shade and ornamental trees. They can be grown almost anywhere, and no lawn or park is complete without them. They are the most commonly planted of all our shade trees.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	45	4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	60	5 00
6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	9 00
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	15 00
Special size	\$2.50	to 5 00

Laurel (*Quercus laurifolia*). A medium- or large-sized tree, with thick, rounded head and slender branches. The leaves are oblong, sometimes lobed, dark green. A handsome shade and avenue tree, native from Florida to Louisiana and Virginia. (See page 55.)

Pin (*Quercus palustris*). One of the most beautiful Oaks, with symmetrical, conical head and short, spreading branches. The leaves are bright green, becoming red in fall, five- to seven-lobed. In moist soil it grows rapidly and has proved to be well adapted throughout the northern part of Florida and northward.

Shade Trees

Oak, Scarlet (*Quercus coccinea*). A medium-sized Oak, with rounded, open head. The leaves are very large, usually with seven wide, deep lobes. They turn bright scarlet in autumn. It grows well on rather dry soil.

Water (*Quercus aquatica*). The true Water Oak of the South, with slender spreading branches and rounded, rather conical head. The leaves are somewhat broader, and slightly three-lobed at the apex. A rapid grower and one of our most beautiful shade trees.

Willow (*Quercus Phellos*). A rapid-growing, symmetrical tree, with rounded head and narrow, willow-like leaves. One of the most satisfactory Oaks.

PARKINSONIA aculeata (Jerusalem Thorn).

A small tree with thorny branches and small pendulous leaves. Covered in spring with a mass of yellow flowers.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 00

PECAN (*Hicoria Pecan*). A majestic tree, rivaling the New England elm in stateliness and grandeur. Grows well throughout the cotton states and even farther north and west. Valuable for its nuts, and should be commonly planted, both for fruit and shade. See page 22 for prices.

PISTACHE, Chinese (*Pistacia Chinensis*).

A tree recently introduced from northern China by the United States Department of Agriculture. Grows well in northern Florida. Leaves large, compound, wine-colored when young; branches stiff, upright; strong grower and a very valuable addition to our list of ornamental trees.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50
4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	9 00

PLUM, Flowering. A small tree with rounded, spreading top; flowers appearing before the leaves, pink, double; very handsome and showy; leaves wine-colored.

On Plum stock.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00
4 to 6 feet.....	50	4 50

Purple-leaved. See page 30.

POPLARS (*Populus*). Trees of rapid growth and valuable where quick shade is desired. Grow well under most adverse conditions.

	Each	Per 10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 00
4 to 6 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00
6 to 8 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00
8 to 10 feet.....	90	7 50	65 00

Carolina (*Populus Carolinensis*). A very rapid-growing tree, well adapted to moist



Laurel Oak (see page 54)

soils, seashore locations and where a quick-growing tree is wanted.

Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*). A large-branched tree, with well-foliaged, symmetrical head. The leaves are large, triangular and bright green, and are moved by the slightest breeze.

Lombardy (*P. nigra Italica*). A straight, upright-growing tree of striking appearance. The leaves are small- or medium-sized, dark green with flattened petioles.

SYCAMORES. Stately trees with white bark, upright, spreading branches and symmetrical heads. Rapid-growing and well suited for trying locations.

	Each	Per 10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 00
4 to 6 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00
6 to 8 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00
8 to 10 feet.....	75	6 00	55 00

American (*Platanus occidentalis*). A noble tree with spreading branches and white or grayish bark. A very rapid grower.

European (*Platanus orientalis*). A large tree with rounded head. Bark white; leaves large, 5- to 7-lobed.

Shade Trees



Sweet Gum

RED BUD (*Cercis Canadensis*). A small tree, 20 to 30 feet high, with rounded handsome leaves, producing an abundance of rosy pink flowers in early spring. One of our most satisfactory medium-sized trees.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00
4 to 6 feet.....	50	4 50
6 to 8 feet.....	75	6 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	9 00

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Rapid-growing native tree, with rather narrow, symmetrical, conical head. Branches often corky winged. Leaves bright green, five- to seven-pointed; in autumn brilliantly colored in shades of red and crimson. Fine street tree.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 00
6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	9 00
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	15 00
Special size	\$2.50 to \$5 each	

TALLOW TREE (*Sapium sebiferum*). A dwarf, spreading tree with poplar-like leaves, vivid gold and red in autumn. Seeds covered with wax used in Asia for candles.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	35	

TEXAS UMBRELLA. A medium-sized tree, with flat, umbrella-like top. Foliage finely divided, dark green, casting a dense shade. A very desirable shade tree.

	Each	Per 10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 6 feet.....	50	3 50	30 00
6 to 8 feet.....	80	6 50	
8 to 10 feet.....	1 25	11 00	
Special size.....	2 00		

TULIP (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). An ornamental tree of pyramidal shade and rapid growth. The foliage is bluntly four-lobed, bright bluish green, turning bright yellow in autumn. The flowers are greenish yellow, marked with deep orange, tulip-shaped. A handsome tree of clean growth, free from insects and diseases. Most desirable for parks and lawns.

	Each	Per 10	100
6 to 8 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	9 00	
Special size.....	2 00		

WEeping WILLOW (*Salix Babylonica pendula*). Reaches a height of 30 feet, with pendulous branches and narrow leaves. Valuable for planting along streams and for lawn specimens.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 00
4 to 5 feet.....	40	3 50



Texas Umbrella Tree



Creeping Juniper



View in Arborvitæ Nursery



Cedrus Deodara

ARBORVITÆS AND OTHER CONIFERS

These plants make beautiful individual lawn specimens. The different colors—yellow, green, dark green and blue-green—give a striking effect when planted in masses, either when groups are made up of a single kind or of a number of different kinds. They make an excellent background for other shrubs. For hedges they are unsurpassed. In planting for a hedge, they should be given more distance than other hedge plants. Four or five feet apart is not too much.

As plants for porches or porch steps, they are very satisfactory. They are hardy and long-lived. We have tested the list offered for many years and know they will give satisfaction.

ARBORVITÆ (Thuya and Biota). Beautiful evergreen shrubs of compact, symmetrical growth; especially suited for formal plantings. The varieties we list are adapted to southern climatic and soil conditions.

aurea nana. A variety with compact, rounded head and handsome, greenish golden foliage.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	50	4 50
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00

compacta. A variety of compact growth. Head somewhat conical; foliage very dark green. Very vigorous and one of the most satisfactory varieties.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	85	7 00

pyramidalis. Upright and narrow, growing to a good height, with beautiful, light green foliage. One of the most striking Arborvitæ; a rapid grower; very fine for formal plantings.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	85	7 00
Special size.....	3 00	20 00

Rosedale. Of compact, rounded, symmetrical form with very dense head. The foliage is dark, bluish green and very handsome.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	12 00
Special size.....	2 50	

CEDRUS Deodara (Indian Cedar). A cone-bearing tree introduced from the Himalayan mountains. Of pyramidal form, reaching immense proportions. Foliage a beautiful shade of bluish green. When the new foliage is opening in spring, the trees are particularly handsome. This tree is well adapted to the southern states, and makes an exceedingly handsome lawn specimen. It takes the place of the Colorado Blue Spruce in southern plantings. It is more open in habit but similar in coloring. For illustration see right-hand panel of heading above.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	12 50
Special size....	\$2 to \$5 each	

CREEPING JUNIPER (*Juniperus Sabina compressifolia*). A Juniper of trailing or creeping habit; bluish green; very handsome. Excellent for bordering walks and for cemetery planting.

	Each	Per 10
1-year.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2-year.....	50	4 50
3-year.....	75	6 50

JUNIPERUS Virginiana (Red Cedar). A dark green tree, with conical head and upright spreading branches. It grows rapidly and reaches a large size. It should be planted in a sunny exposure, but succeeds on a wide range of soils. It is a very satisfactory evergreen.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00



Abelia grandiflora



Privet Hedge



White Crape Myrtle

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS

Nothing adds so much to the beauty of the home surroundings, nothing gives so much pleasure, as a good lawn and well-placed shrubs and vines. The number which may be planted will be governed by the shape and extent of the grounds; but even the smallest lot has a place for a few. They should be planted in masses, in corners and about the buildings, always leaving a goodly proportion of open lawn. Aside from their value in beautifying the grounds, they actually increase the money-value of a property. A city lot, for instance, with well-grown shade trees and shrubs, is decidedly more valuable than a piece of bare ground.

The varieties offered are those which have been thoroughly tested, and which we know will give satisfaction. Our stock is healthy, vigorous and well grown.

ABELIA grandiflora. A beautiful evergreen shrub with dark green, glossy leaves becoming bronze-colored in winter. Flowers white, funnel-shaped, tinged with pink, delicately sweet-scented, borne in clusters from early spring until late autumn. One of our handsomest shrubs and will add a touch of beauty to the lawn all the year round. (See page 61.)

	Each	Per 10
1-year plants.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
2-year plants.....	40	3 50
3-year plants.....	50	4 50

ACACIA Farnesiana (Popinac). A much-branched shrub, with narrow leaves; flowers in globular heads, yellow, very sweet-scented. A most desirable plant for the lawn.

	Each	Per 10
Medium-sized plants.....	\$0 25	\$2 00

ACALYPHA. The Acalyphas are medium-sized shrubs of compact growth, with very showy foliage. Everything considered, they are among the most satisfactory foliage shrubs for outdoor planting in south Florida or for indoor pot culture in the North.

	Each	Per 10
Small plants.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
Large plants.....	35	3 00

marginata. A large shrub, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet; leaves green, margined with different shades of pink, red and yellow.

musaica. A smaller shrub of very compact habit; leaves beautifully marked in shades of red, green, bronze and yellow.

ALTHÆA (*Hibiscus Syriacus*; Rose of Sharon).

This is one of our most desirable flowering shrubs. The top is rather upright and spreading. They are easily grown and produce blooms throughout a long period.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50
4 to 6 feet.....	50	4 50

Althæa carnea plena. Double; white, with red throat; a free bloomer.

rubra. Double, red, large; free-flowering and a very handsome shrub when in full bloom. One of the best sorts. It makes an excellent hedge, and the two colors may be mixed with excellent effect.



Hydrangea, Thomas Hogg (see page 59)



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Shrubs and Hedge Plants

CAMELLIA (*Camellia Japonica*). Handsome evergreen shrubs with bright shining green leaves. The flowers are large with their petals symmetrically arranged. Free-flowering and very desirable. No southern garden should be without it. We offer three double varieties: Red, variegated and white. Each Per 10
12 to 15 inches.....\$0 60 \$5 00

CAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia Indica*). Vigorous deciduous shrubs or small trees, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet. The leaves are small, bright green and glossy. The flowers, which appear in spring, are fringed and colored in different shades of white, purple and scarlet. The trees, when in blossom, are covered with large panicles of bloom and remain in flower for several weeks. They are very beautiful, and make a noticeable object in any landscape. The trees are hardy, easily grown, and succeed on a wide range of soils. No other tree or shrub takes their place, and they are among the most satisfactory of the flowering shrubs for southern planting.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 00
3 to 5 feet.....	40	3 00	25 00
5 to 7 feet.....	75	7 00	60 00
Special size.....	1 00	9 00	

Purple. A grand sort, producing immense clusters of flowers of rich purple.

Rose. A very free-flowering Cape Myrtle, old-rose in color. A valuable addition to our list.

Scarlet. Of handsome growth; a bright, showy plant with large bunches of scarlet flowers.

White. A pure white form with large clusters of flowers; very free-blooming.

ELÆAGNUS edulis. A low-growing shrub with silvery leaves; flowers light yellow, borne singly along the branches. Fruit bright red, produced in summer; it is sometimes used in making jellies.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00

EUONYMUS Japonicus. An ornamental evergreen shrub of upright habit, with dark rich green, shining foliage. Reaches a height of 6 to 8 feet.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00

HIBISCUS (*Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis*). Showy evergreen shrubs, with glossy leaves and large, bright-colored flowers 4 to 5 inches across. They are amongst the most gorgeous and satisfactory shrubs that may be grown out-of-doors in south Florida, or under glass in the North. Under suitable conditions they bloom almost continuously.

	Each	Per 10
Small plants.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
Large plants.....	35	3 00

Single Pink. A single-flowered form, with large flowers.

Single Salmon. A good shade of salmon-yellow with red center.

Single Scarlet. Similar to the single pink, but a deep, dazzling scarlet in color.

Versicolor. Single; light scarlet, shaded straw-color, center deep red.

Double Scarlet. A very double form. Not so strong a grower as the single varieties but a very free bloomer.

HYDRANGEA. A very ornamental group of shrubs, with showy flowers, produced in large bunches. They are excellent for planting in masses, and are very satisfactory for southern planting.

paniculata grandiflora. A very showy form producing immense clusters of flowers a foot or more in length, white, becoming slightly rose-colored. One of the best shrubs in cultivation. Grows 6 to 8 feet. Each Per 10

1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 00

Thomas Hogg. A handsome dwarf variety, growing in dense, compact form with large, bright green leaves. Produces large, rounded clusters of handsome white flowers. (See illustration, page 58.)

	Each	Per 10
1-year plants.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2-year plants.....	50	4 00
3-year plants.....	60	



Cape Myrtle



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Shrubs and Hedge Plants



Amoor River Privet Hedge (See page 61)

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*).

A handsome, tall-growing shrub, with narrow, oval, green leaves. The flowers are white and are produced in medium-sized clusters.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 00

OLEANDER (*Nerium Oleander*). Very satisfactory, free-blooming evergreen shrubs of easy culture, adapted for outdoor culture throughout Florida and the coast regions of the Gulf States. The leaves are long, narrow-pointed, bright; while the flowers are very showy and produced freely. Planted singly in groups or in hedges, they are a valuable addition to any lawn.

	Each	Per 10
Small-sized plants.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
Larger plants.....	35	3 00

Oleander, Double Pink. A fine variety, with large, double, pink flowers.

Double Scarlet. Double-flowered, deep scarlet in color.

Single White. A very free-flowering form, with large masses of flowers. Very hardy.

PHYLLANTHUS nivosus roseopictus. A beautiful shrub, with dark, zigzag branches and thin, medium-sized leaves in various shades of green, white, pink and red. Very beautiful, whether grown singly or in clumps or hedges.

	Each	Per 10
Small plants.....	\$0 25	\$2 00

POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*). An upright-growing shrub with large, lobed leaves. The true flowers are small and yellowish, but the bracts surrounding them are very showy, bright red and gorgeous. Very desirable as a decorative plant indoors in the North or outdoors in south Florida.

	Each	Per 10
Small plants.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
Larger specimens.....	35	3 00

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING (*Punica*).

These shrubs are among the most satisfactory for general planting. Beautiful flowers in various shades of white, pink, and red produced all summer.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50
3 to 5 feet.....	50	4 50

Double Scarlet. Has large, bright scarlet flowers; a strong-growing variety and very profuse in blooming.

Double White. A strong-growing variety with long, double, creamy white flowers.



Spiraea Cantoniensis (see page 61)

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Shrubs and Hedge Plants

Pomegranate, Dwarf Scarlet. A compact, dwarf variety with small, bright scarlet flowers.

Mad. Legrelle. Pink, marked with crimson veins; very full and double.

PRIVET, Amoor River (*Ligustrum Amurense*). A densely branched variety of rapid growth, with small evergreen leaves. The best hedge Privet known, and may be pruned in any desired form. Very ornamental when grown as an individual specimen. This is the best hedge Privet, either North or South. (See page 60.)

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1-year.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$5 00	\$35 00
2-year.....	20	1 50	8 00	50 00

SPIRÆA. The Spiræas can be planted in masses, around borders or in beds, with excellent results. No other shrub quite takes their place for mass effects. These shrubs bear a profusion of showy flowers in early spring. They are very hardy, thrive well in moist, fertile soils, and are well adapted both for southern and northern planting.

	Each	Per 10
1-year plants.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
2-year plants.....	35	3 00
3-year plants.....	50	4 00

Cantonensis. A compact-branching shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height, producing a dense mass of pure white flowers, very handsome and desirable. (See page 60.)

Van Houttei. Branches long and arching; leaves dark green; flowers produced in clusters along the branches; hardy. A splendid plant for mass effects and blooms early in the spring season.

SWEET SHRUB (*Butneria florida*). A deciduous shrub, highly esteemed for its large, reddish, sweet-scented flowers, which are produced in early spring. The leaves are large, dark green, and the plant reaches a height of about 5 feet. Grows well in shade.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 00

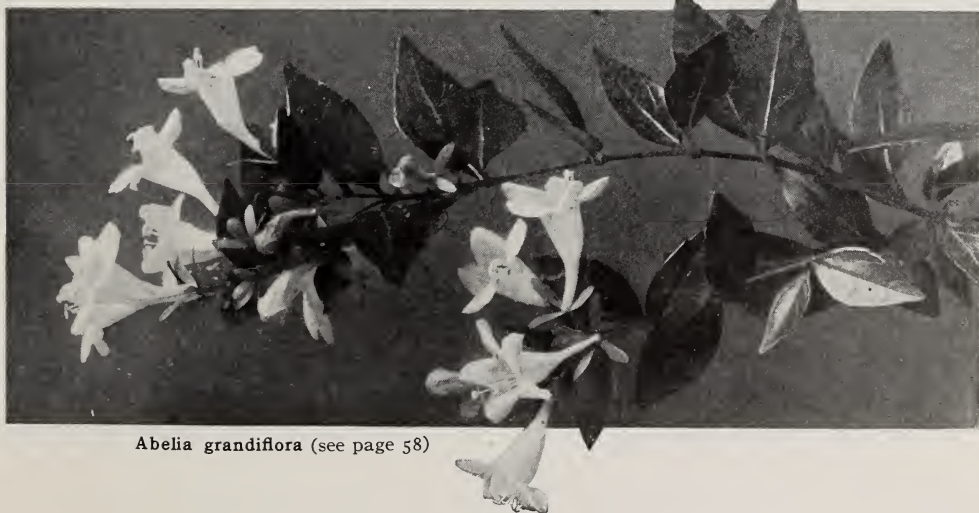
TEA PLANT (*Camellia Thea*). An evergreen shrub usually reaching a height, with us, of 8 to 10 feet unless pruned back. Large, oval, serrate leaves; white, fragrant flowers 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Very desirable.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50

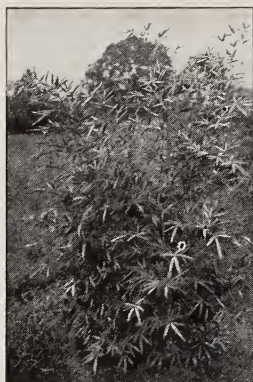
THEVETIA nereifolia. A much-branched shrub, with bright, narrow, evergreen leaves and trumpet-shaped, salmon-yellow flowers. A splendid shrub for south Florida. The seeds are known as Lucky Seeds or Lucky Beans.

	Each
Nice plants.....	\$0 25

TRIFOLIATA ORANGE (*Citrus trifoliata*). A small-growing, hardy variety of Orange, with sweet-scented flowers appearing in spring before the leaves. Of dense, upright form and very thorny. Fruit round, golden, ripening in autumn and remaining on the trees for two or three months after coloring. A handsome tree, and makes an impenetrable hedge. Very valuable and hardy, withstanding temperatures below zero. (See prices, page 9.) It is largely used as a stock for hardy citrus fruits.



Abelia grandiflora (see page 58)



Bambusa aurea



Arundo donax variegata



Bambusa argentea

BAMBOOS, GRASSES, ETC.

Among ornamental plants, none are more important than the Bamboos and taller-growing Grasses. The long, willowy canes and fine foliage give a delicate, pleasing effect. Under suitable climatic conditions they will grow on very poor soil, particularly if well supplied with plant-food and water. Either commercial fertilizer or stable manure may be used to good advantage. The large-growing varieties of Bamboos make excellent windbreaks, and are also valuable for tall hedges and as screens for unsightly buildings or other objects.

Those listed below have been carefully tested for hardiness and general beauty. They will withstand temperatures of twelve to fifteen degrees above zero without injury, and should be more generally used throughout the South. Nothing else takes their place, and, where tropical effects are desired, Bamboos are among the most satisfactory plants to use. They may be planted either in single clumps or in masses, but must be allowed a goodly amount of space.

Prices on Arundo donax, Arundinaria falcata, Bambusa argentea, argentea striata, aurea, Metake, verticillata, violescens, and Pampas grass.

	Each	Per 10
Small clumps.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Strong clumps.....	50	4 00
Extra-strong clumps, \$1 to \$2 each		

ARUNDO donax variegata. A strong-growing grass. Stems 8 to 12 feet high. Leaves large, green with stripes of creamy white. Plumes large and showy. Very hardy.

ARUNDINARIA falcata. A graceful Bamboo, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Grows in dense clumps; leaves fern-like. Hardy.

BAMBUSA argentea. This very desirable variety reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet, with graceful, spreading top. Very hardy.

argentea striata. This variety is the same as Argentea, except that the leaves are beautifully striped green and white. A strong grower. Hardy.

aurea. Stems yellow, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Rootstocks spreading; branches open and spreading. Hardy.

Metake. A handsome, broad-leaved Bamboo, reaching a height of 10 feet. Grows in large, dense masses; ornamental. Hardy.

verticillata. Canes striped yellow, reaching 15 or 20 feet. Makes fine clumps; very hardy.

violescens. A low-growing Bamboo, with dark, much-branched stems; rootstocks spreading. Hardy.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium argenteum*). A large, strong-growing grass producing splendid clumps 4 to 6 feet high, with white, plume-like flowers. Very valuable as an ornamental.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass). A native plant with long, green leaves in a dense clump. Flowering stems 4 to 6 feet high, bearing in profusion drooping creamy white flowers. Hardy.

	Each	Per 10
1-year plants.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
2-year plants.....	40	3 50

CABBAGE PALMETTO (*Sabal Palmetto*). The large, tall-growing native Palm of Florida and the Gulf States. Hardy as far north as Cape Hatteras. A vigorous grower and very desirable. Three-year-old plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

DASHEEN (*Colocasia* sp.). The leaves of the Dasheen are large, broad and very ornamental. Tubers edible. This plant is receiving a great deal of attention from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is very valuable as a food-plant. Tubers, 5 cts. each, 40 cts. for 10, \$3 per 1/2 bus.

PHŒNIX Canariensis. A very fine, hardy Palm with large trunk and long pinnate leaves; well adapted to the Gulf Coast country. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Purple Wistaria



Wall Covered with Japan Ivy



Yellow Jessamine

VINES

To add to the beauty of the home and its surroundings, vines of different kinds are unsurpassed. If many bare, unsightly walls were covered by them, they would become things of beauty, for vines have the power to soften lines and cover up imperfections. Where it is desired to give an appearance of age to a building, they are unequalled.

Nothing can surpass the glory of the Wistaria and the Yellow Jessamine when in full bloom. The Japan Ivy and Virginia Creeper are well adapted for brick walls, or surfaces where a vine is required to climb by fastening itself. The Honeysuckle and Trumpet Vine are splendid for covering mounds, dead trees and fences. The Yellow Jessamine and the two Honeysuckles are evergreen, and where an evergreen covering is desired they should be given preference. It should be borne in mind that the Climbing Roses are useful for these same purposes, and they are always desirable for locations having good sunlight.

For best results the land should be well prepared, and if planted near brick walls the mortar and brick-bats should be removed. Dig deeply and mix a fair amount of commercial fertilizer with the soil about two weeks before planting. After they are established, commercial fertilizer or stable manure may be used as a surface dressing. With good drainage, vines should be given plenty of water for best results.

PRICES ON VINES.		
	Each	Per 10
Small plants.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
Medium size.....	35	3 00

ALLAMANDA Hendersonii. A strong-growing vine, with large glossy evergreen foliage and large trumpet-shaped golden yellow flowers. Tender; adapted to south Florida.

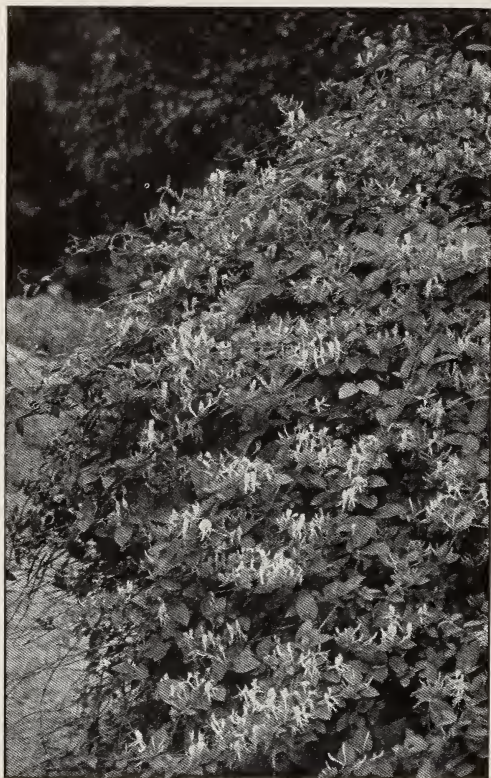
BIGNONIA. Strong - growing, free - flowering vines, with beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers in different shades of yellow, orange and blue.



Bignonia radicans (see page 64)



Vines



White Honeysuckles

Bignonia radicans (Trumpet Vine). Leaves compound, deciduous, dark green; flowers brilliant orange, produced throughout the summer. Very hardy. (See page 63.)

speciosa. A hardy evergreen vine, with glossy leaves and great clusters of large, purplish flowers.

venusta. One of the strongest-growing vines, climbing to a great height; evergreen with bright, glossy foliage; flowers borne in great profusion, tubular, bright reddish orange in color. Tender; adapted to south Florida.

BOUGAINVILLEA glabra Sanderiana. A very showy vine, bearing large masses of purple flowers. It is a strong grower and reaches a great height. While tender, with some care it does quite well even in north Florida. With a little care in pruning, it may be grown as a shrub.

CHEROKEE ROSE. The strongest-growing climbing Rose adapted to the South. The leaves are evergreen, bright and glossy. The large, single, white flowers with deep yellow stamens are produced in great abundance in spring. Very desirable for pergolas, fences and for low buildings.

HONEYSUCKLES (Lonicera). Rapid-growing vines, with handsome flowers. They make a dense covering and are especially adapted for porches, trellises, and for hiding unsightly places.

Trumpet (*Lonicera sempervirens*). A beautiful strong-growing vine, with oval leaves, bluish green in color. Flowers showy, scarlet on the outside, yellow within, large and produced nearly the whole year with us. Even in winter it continues in bloom.

White (*Lonicera Japonica*). A rapid-growing vine, with slender stems and dark green leaves. Flowers sweet-scented, white, changing to yellow as they fade. Produces a dense covering.

JAPAN IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). A beautiful, rapid-growing vine, with three-lobed or three-parted, dark, glossy green leaves. A very beautiful vine, especially adapted for covering brick and stone walls. (See page 63.)

RHYNOSPERMUM (*Rhynchospermum jasminoides*). The leaves are rounded, rather small, thick and shiny; flowers produced freely, white, star-shaped, small, very fragrant. A very desirable vine. Hardy and evergreen.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). A hardy, rapid-growing, clinging vine; leaves deciduous, dark green, five-parted, gorgeously colored red and scarlet in fall. A splendid vine for walls, arbors and porches.

WISTARIA (*Wistaria Chinensis*). Magnificent, strong-growing, woody vines, hardy throughout the country. Leaves deciduous; the flowers are borne in large, pointed clusters, with or before the leaves in spring.

Purple. A very strong-growing sort, producing large panicles of purple flowers. (See page 63.)

White. A very fine variety, with large clusters of delicately scented white flowers.

YELLOW JESSAMINE (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A slender, rapid-growing evergreen vine. Flowers yellow, fragrant, produced in profusion during the spring months. (See page 63.)

[illegible]

G. L. TABER
President and Treasurer
H. HAROLD HUME
Vice-President and Secretary

If you do not wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment, write "NO" _____

Date_____191__

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or P. O. Box } _____

Post - office _____

State or Province } _____ *Country* _____

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LARGE-SIZED TREES

In the previous pages we have listed only the regular sizes of trees and plants. Frequently our customers desire special large-sized specimens. We have these on hand in nearly all lines of stock, and shall be pleased to furnish quotations upon request.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on common stocks... 25 to 30 ft. each way
 Oranges on *C. trifoliata*... 18 to 20 ft. each way
 Kumquats... 10 to 12 ft. each way
 Peaches and Apples... 18 to 20 ft. each way
 Plums... 15 to 18 ft. each way
 Japan Persimmons... 15 to 20 ft. each way

Pears, Le Conte... 25 to 30 ft. each way
 Pears, General varieties... 20 to 25 ft. each way
 Grapes, Bunch varieties... 8 to 10 ft. each way
 Grapes, Muscadine type... 18 to 25 ft. each way
 Figs... 12 to 15 ft. each way
 Pecans... 40 to 50 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
8 by 8.....	680
9 by 9.....	537
10 by 10.....	435
11 by 11.....	360
12 by 12.....	302

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
13 by 13.....	257
14 by 14.....	222
15 by 15.....	193
16 by 16.....	170
17 by 17.....	150

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
18 by 18.....	134
19 by 19.....	120
20 by 20.....	108
22 by 22.....	90
25 by 25.....	69

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
30 by 30.....	48
35 by 35.....	35
40 by 40.....	27
45 by 45.....	21
50 by 50.....	17

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The hybrid plums, of which Excelsior is most important, are very satisfactory varieties for the lower Gulf coast country. Excelsior is an early variety, heavy bearer, fruit of very fine quality. See our catalogue for prices and further information.



White Maman Cochet Roses

Glen Saint Mary, Florida, January 20, 1914

OUR stock of Roses this season is the finest we have ever grown, and in the standard varieties of strong-growing, desirable kinds, all grafted, we are in position to supply very fine bushes that will bloom within two or three months after the time they are established. Roses grown by our special methods give satisfaction.

FIGS are coming more and more into prominence for canning and preserving purposes, and for home use they should have a place in every garden. Very often the best place to plant them is about a building where the roots may have the advantage of the sheltered soil. Celeste is one of the finest varieties. Also we can furnish Brunswick, Brown Turkey, Lemon, and other sorts. The stock is well grown and very fine. Write for our catalogue.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.

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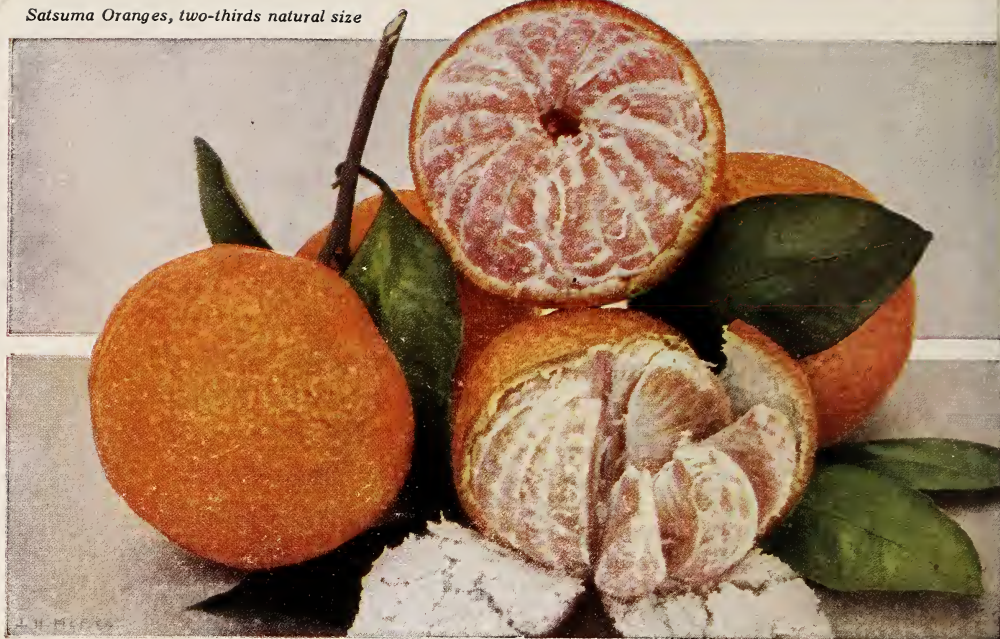
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Celeste Figs

Satsuma Oranges, two-thirds natural size



*Glen Saint Mary, Florida,
January 20, 1914.*

THE most valuable citrus fruits for the Gulf coast country are unquestionably Satsuma oranges, Duncan grapefruit and Nagami and Marumi kumquats.

The Satsuma orange has already established itself in the markets, and the demand for it is increasing steadily. Its hardiness, its habit of heavy early bearing, its earliness, its superior quality, combine to make it one of the most valuable fruits that can be planted.

The Duncan grapefruit is the standard of quality in grapefruit. It is the hardiest variety so far known. It is a fine grower, bears early, is prolific, and it ranks with the Satsuma orange as a sure money crop.

The value of the kumquats for the making of marmalade and jelly is just beginning to be



Nagami Kumquats


recognized. They should have a place in every home orchard planting, and there is no reason why a commercial industry could not be established by the preserving of this fruit. It is one of the most ornamental citrus fruits.

These and many other varieties of citrus fruits are described in our 1914 catalogue, the most up-to-date nursery book ever published.

**GLEN SAINT MARY
NURSERIES CO.**




Duncan Pomelo



WHITE CRAPE MYRTLE
THE SHRUB FOR THE SOUTH

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES
GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA



PAPA GONTIER
ONE OF
THE BEST ROSES